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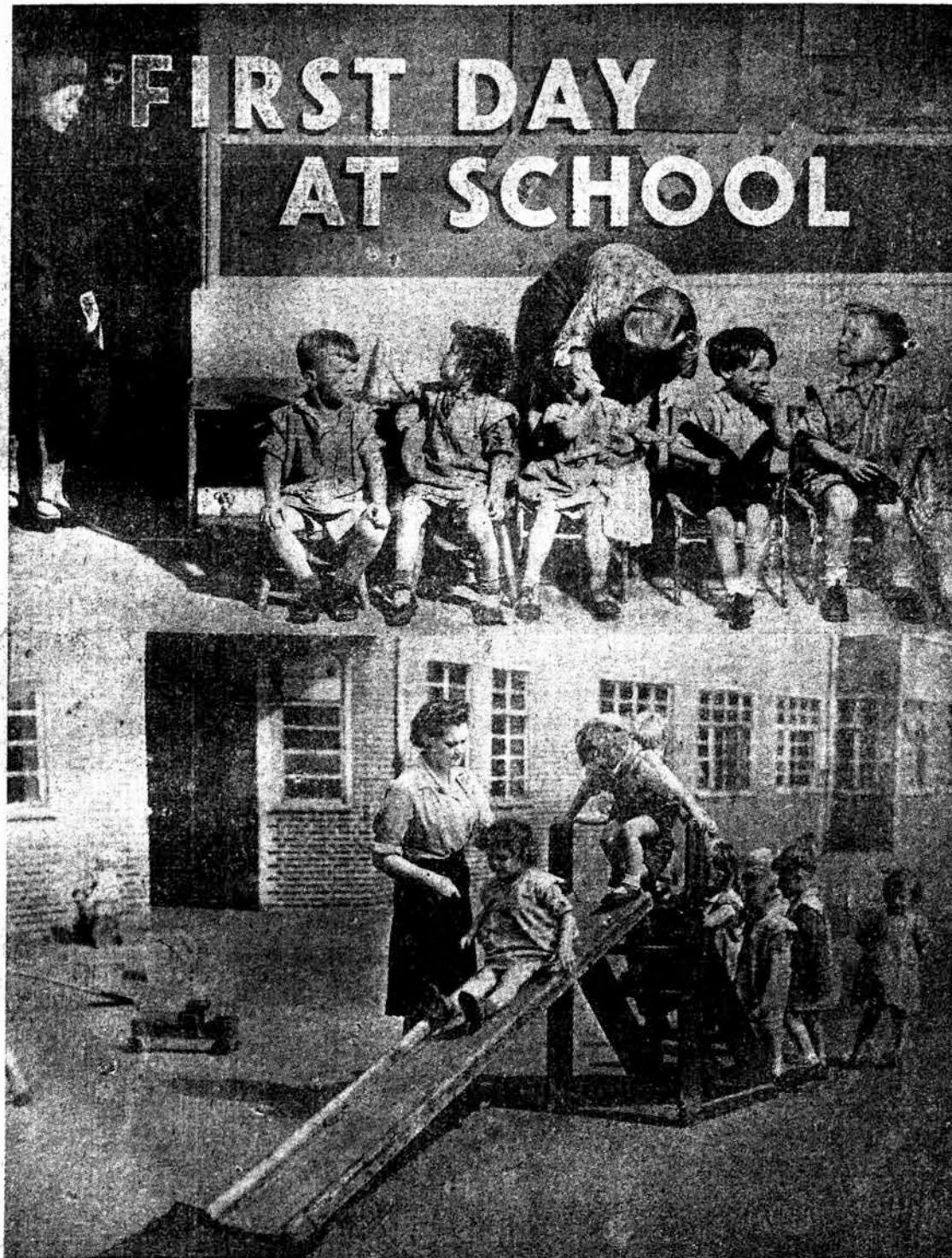
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA



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Out of doors children learn to use their bodies by climbing, scrambling, jumping and sliding—games which teach them how to balance and how to run and give them self-confidence as they grow.

BERNARD SHAW'S EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

(See Page—6)

THE HUMAN MACHINE

By Clive Beech

DO you really know your own body? Not in the anatomical sense, but in the lesser-known aspects of its capabilities, ingredients and requirements?

Everyone knows that any living body, be it animal, or vegetable, is largely composed of water. But what are the facts in regard to the human body?

The average human being consists of about ten gallons of water. About 59 p.c. by weight of every human body is plain water. Of the other physical ingredients of, say, a ten-stone man, fat figures largely, and there is usually enough of it to make seven bars of soap. There is also sufficient carbon to provide the lead for 9,000 ordinary pencils, enough phosphorus to make some 2,300 match heads, about a bucketful of lime, a quarter of a pound of sulphur about a spoonful of magnesium and strangest of all, enough iron to make a two-inch nail. About 90 p.c. of the blood, and 50 p.c. of the bones are just water.

But there are more surprises to come.

The average man has in his blood for instance, 25 billions of oxygen-carrying red corpuscles, which, if they could be spread out on to a flat surface, would occupy an area of 3,300 square yards. And if he lives to the age of 70, his heart will have driven 270 million pints of blood through his veins and actually beaten over 2,900 million times! In terms of electric energy, the human body contains enough power to light a 25-watt bulb brilliantly for several minutes, while we lose every hour of our lives enough latent heat to boil half-a-gallon of water. When adult we have 206 bones, as against 270 in infancy.

So much for the body itself. But what of it in action? It is known that we are at our weakest state immediately on rising in the morning, but bodily strength increases steadily until the peak time is reached about 3 p.m.

If you want things limited by the arbitrary time of a single minute, well, you can walk over 200 yards, speak 150 words clearly, write 30 or 40, breathe 410 cubic inches of air and circulate no less than 14 lb. 10 oz. of blood in that period. In an average lifetime the figures are more interesting. During his span a man may eat over five tons of bread, five tons of potatoes and 13 1/4 tons of meat. He will probably also consume around 22,000 gallons of fluids and he may well smoke something like 180,000 cigarettes.

But most interesting of all is that a man usually spends over 20 years of his life asleep; 176,400 hours is the estimated figure. For sleep is an important part of life. While a normal person can do without food (but not drink) for twenty to thirty days, the longest time anyone can go without sleep is 90 hours.

In the course of a lifetime the period of sleep ranges from 22 hours daily in the case of a new-born baby, to perhaps five or six hours in maturity. Most people take up to fifteen minutes to get to sleep, and once asleep change positions at least 35 times during a night's rest. When asleep the body can relax 327 muscles and lose over five ounces in perspiration. Over 6,500 breaths are taken in a night's sleep, and in the summer and autumn, when young people grow most, there is most restlessness in slumber.

Lastly the traditional five senses of man are quite insufficient. Every man has ten full senses: he can see, hear, smell, taste, feel, distinguish between hot and cold, sense the position and movements of the body and the balance of the head, feel pain in the skin, muscles, blood vessels and register various stimuli from the internal organs.

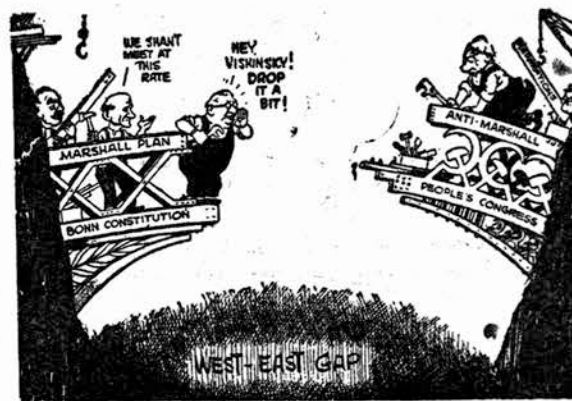
TO EACH HIS OWN

Bryce B. Smith, one-time Mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, was a member of the party of American mayors that visited France in 1932. In Paris he was called upon to make a speech. He rose and spoke for 15 minutes.

"There wasn't a bit of applause," he recalls. "I sat down, and another man delivered a fiery oration in French. He was applauded at every pause.

"I joined in the applause until a neighbour whispered, 'I wouldn't applaud so much if I were you, Mayor. That man is interpreting your speech.'

"THE BRIDGE-BUILDERS"



BUTTERWORTH IN "THE MANCHESTER DAILY DISPATCH"

WEEK-END FUN

Girl: Wait right here for me, Bill, while I go powder my nose.

Girl (three dances later): Been waiting long, Bill?

Bill: No, but I've been looking all over for you to give you your compact. —Columns

Rod Brasfield of "Grand Ole Opry" claims he has written a mystery novel called "Murder in the Telephone Booth" —or, "Your Party Has Been Disconnected."

"I want to buy that book in the window called 'How to Captivate Men' said the little girl to the assistant in the bookshop.

The man looked dubiously at the child. "That's not the sort of book for you," he said. "What do you want it for?"

"I want it to give my daddy for a birthday present."

"But surely there are hundreds of books he would rather have?"

"No, I know he'd like that one, You see he's a policeman."

Once the reporter, Richard Harding Davis, wrote his name on a tablecloth belonging to Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs. Some people, suggested Davis not too modestly "would have that embroidered."

"I," said Mrs. Bangs tartly, "will have it laundered."

—Des Moines Register

The colonel wanted a horse, but, unable to buy a thoroughbred, he had to be satisfied with an old hack.

"This one, sir," said the dealer, "has been bred in the best military traditions."

The colonel purchased the horse, and a few days later angrily returned to the dealer.

"I thought you said that this horse

was bred in the best military traditions," he shouted.

"So he is," returned the dealer. "He'd sooner die than run."

—Ireland's Saturday Night

Irving Fisher, the ex-Ziegfeld star, who resembles the President so closely, was telling at Toots Shor's about a Virginia woman who wrote the President saying she'd read that he was going to get rid of some of his bureaux.

"I am fitting up a new house and don't have too much to spend for furniture," she said. "How about letting me have some of your bureaux?"

The President replied that he was keeping all his bureaux, but how would she like a second-hand, no good Cabinet?

—Earl Wilson

A Utility executive sent an efficiency expert through the office to work out improvements. After a thorough inspection he reported:

"My only suggestion is that you bank the curve near the time clock."

—Gas Flame

Father: "The man who gets my daughter will get a prize."

Prospect: "May I see it, please?"

—Broadcaster

The height of delicacy was displayed by the flag-pole sitter who, when his wife died, sat at half-mast.

—Quote—

She: "Well, what excuse have you for coming home at this hour?"

He: "Well, my dear, I was playing golf with a friend and....."

She: "What? at 2 a.m.?"

He: "Sure, we were using night clubs."

—The Highway Traveller

Indians, Indians Everywhere

THE crazy quilt that is European trade in this still unsettled period of post-war recovery is perhaps perfectly exemplified in this story brought by a recent visitor to Europe.

When Marion Saunders, New York literary agent, was in Germany seeking new writers, she got into conversation with a group of Indians who were also staying at her hotel.

"What are you here for?" she asked. "We've come to buy bicycles," they explained. India needs many bicycles, and we can get good ones cheaply in Germany."

A few days later, Miss Saunders boarded a plane for Amsterdam. The Indians were also on the aircraft.

"And what do you plan to buy in Holland?" she asked them.

"Spare parts for those bicycles" was the reply! Involved Government regulations and the fantastic supply situation make this sort of thing just average.

THERE'S A METHOL IN PACKING

By Mary Irwin

WISE packing can add immeasurably to the pleasures of a visit. The majority of travellers cram their necessities into the smallest possible compass with the result that all too often they reach Journey's End with nothing fit to wear.

When setting out on a visit it is a wise plan to gather together all the things that have to be packed. By doing this you can assess what size trunk or bag will be required for your need. At times it is wise to reverse this order. If the circumstances of your journey compel you to travel light, choose your valise first and decide on what you can take with you according to its capacity.

A trunk has much to be said in its favour when you have to take garments which must avoid crushing at all cost. Hand valises vary with current fashion but for practical purposes those which have straight sides and which are square shaped at top and at bottom are the most practical. The zip hold-all is particularly useful for last minute necessities but as the main valise it is not very accommodating. The sloping shoulders of the bag are deceiving. While the bag is open you will pack much into it, but when you have arranged all your goods, you invariably find that the bag cannot be shut.

In all packing it is a sound rule to put heavy things at the bottom. Into the bottom of a trunk or bag place books and shoes and fill the spaces between them with small soft articles such as stockings and underwear.

Next place within the trunk those articles of clothing which will not injure by crushing. Between the folds of nightdresses place delicate articles such as blouses and laces and at the same time make a mental note of where you have placed your possessions.

Housecoats and skirts and similar large articles must be packed flat NOT rolled up and squeezed into odd corners. Leave those for oddments such as sponge bag or slippers. Several shoe bags are useful articles for the traveller. They serve not only to protect the suede or leather but justify their making when dirty shoes have to be packed, say on a return journey.

When going on a visit do not pack your bag full. Souvenirs and gifts collect on a journey and it is well to leave a niche in the bag for them.

Travellers vary as to their method of packing dresses. Some advocate rolling them up instead of folding them. It is wise to fold a dress as smoothly as possible and only as much as is needful to make it go into the length of the trunk of bag. Generous layers of tissue paper should be placed between the folds and particularly where buttons may leave their traces.

A hat-box is a useful accessory not only for the hats but for light articles. Stuff newspapers inside the corners of hats and they will keep their shapes. When convenient pack an umbrella within a trunk and within easy reach. Strapping it to the outside of a bag wears out the silk and soils it.

The frequent traveller will be wise to keep a general list of what she needs when she is away. She will do well too if she makes a pencil plan of her programme of packing and thus can assess exactly what the trunk or portmanteau will hold. Practice in the art of neat and expeditious packing will prove a virtue and virtue brings its own reward.

William Wrigley, the Chewing-gum king, was riding in an airliner when his seat companion said, "I just can't understand, Bill, why you keep pouring millions of dollars every year into advertising when everyone is already aware of your product."

Wrigley pondered briefly, then asked, "How fast would you say this plane is travelling?"

"About three hundred miles an hour," was the answer.

"Then," asked Wrigley, "why don't they just throw out the motors and let it continue on its own momentum?"

—Industrial News Review



Johnny Weissmuller, Tarzan, who thrilled millions of his fans, with Maureen O'Sullivan as Jane, in a scene from the M-G-M picture "Tarzan and his Mate".



Tarzan (Johnny Weissmuller) gets ready to spring for the kill in "Tarzan and his Mate" to be released shortly in Bombay.

TARZAN IN LOIN CLOTH

HOLLYWOOD is completely democratic when it comes to picking its candidates for fame and fortune. It may select a pretty hash-slinger and make her the glamour girl of the year; or it might spot a lanky doorman, put him into a plaid shirt, stick a pipe between his teeth and start an epidemic of cardiac palpitations among the women of the world.

In this instance, it gently lifted handsome Lex Barker by his white tie and tails right out of the Social Register, gave him a leather loin cloth a few words of basic English and made him the 10th Tarzan in film history—an honour not to be shrugged off disdainfully, says a writer in "Magazine Digest".

Alexander Crichtlow Barker II was quietly sitting in a commuter train one afternoon minding his own business. A stocky, little man sat down in the seat beside him. It was hot, and Lex, like thousands of other New Yorkers, was escaping from the city's heat. He was blissfully dreaming of a dip in Long Island Sound when he was jolted out of his fantasy by the little man's blunt question, "How would you like to get into pictures?"

At first, Lex thought it was a gag but when the little man handed him a card and asked him to drop in at the New York offices of Twentieth Century-Fox for a screen test, Barker completely dismissed his scepticism. He mumbled something, but to this day doesn't remember what. On the following Monday he emerged from the film company's factory-like building on 54th Street, clutching a movie contract, two tickets to Hollywood and an advance check.

The six-foot-four, 200-pound scion of the loin cloth is the son of socialites Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Barker of New York and Rye. As a youngster,

he attended the swank Pessenden School and Phillips Exeter Academy, where he played football, rode horseback and unconsciously trained himself for his future acting career by becoming one of the school's top swimmers. He was recently quoted erroneously as being a Princeton man but when questioned by columnist Dorothy Kilgallen, he refuted this bit of a studio-concocted background.

Barker is, however, a direct descendant of Roger Williams, founder of Providence R.I., and of Sir William Henry Crichtlow, Governor-General of Barbados. Although he dabbled in school theatricals and summer stock his only professional appearance on Broadway was with "The Merry Wives of Windsor". Until that summer afternoon when he accidentally encountered the talent scout, he had no yearning for Hollywood or films.

As soon as war broke out, he enlisted as a buck private but emerged from the Army with the rank of major. For a short while, at the urging of his father, an executive with a large steel company, he tried his hand at business but felt it too confining, and when the Hollywood offer presented itself, he grabbed the first train out of New York.

After months of inactivity at Twentieth Century Fox he was finally cast in a minor role in "Dollface", an unpretentious effort in which he was seen on the screen for three or four frames. After this insignificant debut he asked for his release, and was promptly contracted for by Warners. There he fared no better, appearing again in only one picture.

When he was tested for a part in "The Farmer's Daughter" at RKO, he

not only won the role but a long term contract as well. At the time, M.G.M. had dropped its Tarzan pictures because Johnny Weissmuller, who had broken all records by playing the primitive glamour man for ten years, was getting too fat around the middle. Sol Lesser, an independent producer, immediately negotiated for the use of the Tarzan character for the next 20 years at the fancy rental of four million dollars.

Tenth Tarzan

"Look" lists Barker as the tenth Tarzan since 1919, with such eminent predecessors as Elmo Lincoln, Buster Crabbe, Glenn Morris, Gene Poler and Johnny Weissmuller. His elegant background was hardly the proper training one would expect for a career confined to a backlot jungle, but Barker's proficiency, at outdoor sports proved to be more valuable than if he were relegated to drawing room dramas where he had an equally wide experience.

Barker is a handsome hunk of muscle man who embodies the current "new look" in males. Thirty years old on May eighth, he combines looks, physique and the ability to act—an accomplishment not strictly required of the former Tarzans who were picked chiefly for their impressive chest measurements.

For 30 years, Tarzan has been profitably leaping from one prop tree to another while his creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs, has quietly but consistently raked in some ten million dollars for his efforts.

Ever since the first film in the series,

"Tarzan of the Apes", there hasn't been a single day that one of these pictures hasn't been playing in some theatre somewhere in the world.

With his debut in "Tarzan's Magic Fountain", the 25th in the series, Barker immediately became the film colony's outstanding male cheesecake (the press agent's designation for sex or leg art). Because he wears the scantiest loin cloth ever to cover a Tarzan, the continual target of their cameras. But the bobby-soxers refer to him as "an Errol Flynn—with blood".

"It looks as if the audiences have accepted me", Barker modestly admits. "I guess after nine other Tarzans it's not too difficult to accept a tenth. I notice I have a little less dialogue than my predecessors, but in two-syllable words. No more but in No more of that 'You, Jane, me happy' stuff. And apparently Tarzan is now able to read because they have me picking up a compact in the depths of the jungle and casually reading the inscription engraved on it."

After scanning the script of his first assignment, the actor found that he spoke a total of 407 words in his initial jungle thriller. Weissmuller's record stands at 431. Sol Lesser permitted Weissmuller 175 different terms while he limited Barker to 156, excluding the characteristic yell emitted by the lord of the jungle.

Hard Task

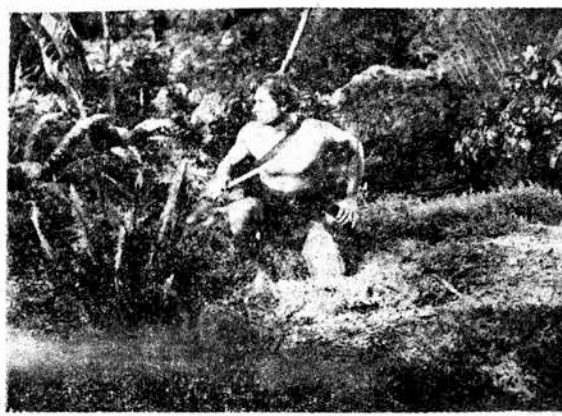
Now that he has suddenly found himself elevated to the position of dictator of the mythical jungle domain, Lex Barker finds his private life complicated by Tarzan taboos.

His contract forbids him to drink lest he put on weight, as several of the

(Continued on page 25)



The jungle family rest after an adventurous day in "Tarzan's Magic Fountain", featuring Lex Barker, Brenda Joyce and Cheeta, the chimpanzee.



While following the spoor of the robbers who have come to despoil his jungle kingdom, Tarzan (Lex Barker) scouts danger in the form of a jungle denizen.

G. B. S. MEETS AMERICAN COMEDIAN

EVERYTHING was perfect. When Danny Kaye and I walked through the village, it was wonderful because not a soul noticed him. When we stood in the grounds of the demolished Abbey, he had never before so he told me, experienced such deep peace—and "all created by a few simple stones!"

When I took him into my neighbour's garden to see my wife's bronze of saint Joan, standing on a height and dominating the landscape, he examined it from every angle and said: "The bronze seems startling and fierce with vitality at first, but as you look at it, the statue grows strangely calm and fills you with its beauty. How Bernard Shaw must love it!"

I showed him the small hut in which the great dramatist composed his finest plays.

He smiled and said: "A self-imposed penance, don't you think? How can a comedian write away from people? I enjoy this quiet, but I need the contact of large masses of people to stir me to do my best. I need the response of an audience, for they give me as much as I give them. And yet Bernard Shaw sits in that little armchair and makes the world laugh!"

Kaye was delicate enough not to suggest that it would be wonderful for him to meet Bernard Shaw, who at that moment was resting, as he always does in the afternoon, oblivious of the presence of both of us in his garden. I am afraid my own dramatic sense must be deficient because, I more or less left it to chance: I had not told G.B.S. that Danny Kaye was coming, and I did not promise Danny Kaye that he would meet anybody else but my wife and myself.

We talked gaily about the village—and Danny was especially amused to hear that a squire could demolish an Abbey, because he had thought it old-fashioned—when the side gate opened, and in walked Bernard Shaw. He was coming in for a little chat under the trees.

Shaw Meets Actors

Danny stood up very shyly as he was introduced by my wife as "Mr. Kaye." The name conveyed nothing to G.B.S. But when she repeated the introduction, "your brother entertainer, Danny Kaye," it rang a bell. "I've seen your name in the papers, I think," G. B. S. said. "What was it for?"

"I do a little turn at the Palladium," "Comedian?" "No, Busker." "How long are staying?" "As long as they can take me." "They still take me at 93."

And now G. B. S. took out his "bag of tricks" and entertained us all with story after story, and Danny Kaye was the listener. The garden vibrated with Shaw's clear voice talking, singing, reciting Shakespeare.

Danny said: "I can see, Bernard

A BRITON'S VIEW



The Daily News-Chronicle, London
Sir Stafford Cripps.

They Discover That Nothing Entertains So Well As Truth

★

BY STEPHEN WINSTEN, Author of "Days with Bernard Shaw"

(Exclusive to the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

Shaw, why you despise actors. It is because there is not one equal to you."

"I do not despise actors! People think that I despise actors, but when I was writing 'The Doctor's Dilemma,' I had the assistance of doctors. Only I said what they feared to say."

He mimicked the voices of Sir Henry Irving and Sir John Martin Harvey and fell back upon his first love, Barry Sullivan. "You may call him a ham actor, but I have never yet come across one like him."

Danny Kaye was now on his own ground. He mimicked Winston Churchill. "He came into my dressing room after my performance, and said, 'Mr. Kaye, it is as well for me that you have not taken to English politics, for you would have proved a formidable adversary.'"

"Was he smoking a cigar?" G. B. S. asked. "I always wanted to know whether it was a real cigar. I have heard that it is a stage prop. You see, in England, in order to reach the top, you have to prove yourself by doing something which the people understand: Baldwin smoked a pipe. Churchill has to display a cigar. In America, I'm told, Roosevelt gained his popularity, because he insisted on holding up a child and kissing it in the real English election style."

"Some people in America think that your beard and eyebrows are stage effects," Kaye replied.

This took G. B. S. by surprise. "I've never sought popular favour have music halls changed much? I haven't been to one for many years."

Man And Superman

Danny Kaye leaned back, and quietly told us that it was his aim to eliminate the Iron Curtain that separated star from audience. "I entertain my audience for something like an hour at each performance, and when I am tired, I lie down flat on the stage, make myself comfortable, and talk about things in general—about things that happened during the day. Tonight, for example, I'll

talk about the peaceful English countryside. I don't prepare any programme. I might get a rest by walking off the stage, among the audience, and talking to people so that I make them feel part of the act. I am all wound up, when I come on to the stage and as I unwind, I let go and give and give till I can go on forever. But I've got to stop."

The Nonagenarian's eyes twinkled in sympathy. "I write plays, you know, when I started, I was told by successful playwrights that any speech longer than a few lines and lasting more than a few seconds would empty the theatre. But my street-corner experience as an agitator taught me that when you have talked for an hour, you can discern a little restlessness, but if you go on, the audience gets a second wind and then you can go on forever."

"I've done it for as much as two hours," said Danny Kaye, in full agreement.

"Your type of acting is of no use to people like myself." Half-teasingly, G. B. S. shook his head. "You take the bread out of our mouths and occasionally the words as well by doing your own scripts."

Danny accepted the challenge: "All right, I'll go on at the Palladium tonight and do 'Man and Superman'!"

G. B. S. laughed, "you might do worse. I want you to explain how it is that once an actor gets in front of the footlights to play a part, he forgets his own physical disabilities. A cripple can stride and fence."

"It is so true."

Truth As Entertainment

Time was flying. Danny found it difficult to tear himself away from what he described as "the happiest day of my life." He was soon to prove the truth of the statement which he found "so true."

On the way back, there was a slight mishap to his car and his ribs were bruised. He arrived late for the performance, had no time to make up

IS HITLER ALIVE?

By Jack Tarver

"I SAW Hitler in Argentina!" that caption, spread across the front of a picture magazine, sent Argentines scurrying to the nearest news stand recently.

The article was, of course, a phony, as patent a bit of journalistic fraud as has ever been perpetrated in the name of literary license. But that did not deter the same publication from selling out the next week with a continuing article, by the same author: "I talked with Hitler in Argentina!"

The answer is not that the Argentines are dopes. The answer is that there have been so many rumors, for so long, to the effect that Hitler is in Argentina that even the most sceptical have long since been brought around to the admission that, after all, it just might be true.

There are myriad accounts of Adolf's arrival in Argentina and of his subsequent sojourn.

One has it that, one beautiful night in 1945, all flights were cancelled in and out of the Buenos Aires Airport and that, shortly thereafter, apparently moving faster than the speed of light, a strange-looking plane glided swiftly in to the far side of the field, where its three occupants—a man, woman, and the pilot—hurried to a waiting limousine and roared off into the night.

Another off-repeated version tells of a submarine which suddenly appeared a couple of hundred yards off the end of a quay at the resort town of Mar Del Plata in mid-June of '45. It being mid-winter, there were few

around to witness it. But those who did have succeeded remarkably well in spreading the story that five persons, including a slight man in a gray greatcoat, who walked with a limp and whose arm hung stiffly by his side, hurried to a waiting limousine and roared off into the land of legend.

In The Lake Region

Some persons tell you that Hitler is hiding in the lake region to the far south, living with Eva Braun and a few faithful storm-troopers in an inaccessible mountain lodge.

Others scoff at this story. They claim that any summer day at Mar Del Plata, you can see Hitler lying on the beach, his face to the sun in an effort to eliminate the telltale whiteness of an upper lip where so long a mustache grew.

One of the substantiating rumours concerns a Mar Del Plata policeman who became so convinced that he had seen Hitler that he reported the matter to his superior. Next day, some men in white coats came by and hauled him away, ostensibly to a distant asylum.

Personally, I never saw nor talked with Hitler in Argentina. But I saw his spirit in the Plaza De Mayo as a couple of hundred thousand night-hypnotized people were incited to hate and fear.

I doubt very seriously if Hitler is in Argentina, but of this I am certain: If he is, he feels very much at home here.

"STILL A QUESTION"



Henderson in The Providence Journal

and in spite of great agony, went on with the show. He told us afterwards that he was in better fettle that evening than ever he had been. In his usual intimate conversation with the audience he told them all about his ribs and displayed his bandaged chest with pride and seriousness but none delivered that it was other than an act.

Like G. B. S., he found that nothing entertains more than the truth.

SEEING BEYOND HORIZON!

★

EXCLUSIVE TO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

SEEING from the ground objects 200 miles away is possible—in the Antarctic.

Geometrically, of course, it is impossible—because it would be necessary to look around the curvature of the earth.

The Paradox is described by Dr. H. C. Petterson, Meteorologist of the Ronne Antarctic Expedition in his report to the office of naval research on meteorological conditions at the Stonington Island base camp during the winter of 1947-48.

During part of the Antarctic summer, Petterson reports, there was visibility up to 100 miles 40 per cent of the time. To see twice that distance, however, the observer had to be favorably situated, with visibility conditions excellent.

Five factors entered into the Phenomenon, he reports. The humidity of the air was very low. There was complete absence of haze from dust or smoke particles. Visibility was aided by the exceptional contrast against a blue sky of a white ice cliff. The elevation of the observing station was quite high. None of these four conditions, of course would enable anybody to see over the horizon. But there was a peculiar condition in the atmosphere due to unequal heating which produced what is known as a "superior mirage."

The scenery beyond the horizon was mirrored against the sky, or, says the meteorologist, "the mirage bends the observer's vision around the curvature of the earth."

Even on moonlit winter nights with a low cloud cover, he reports, it sometimes was possible to see a snow-capped mountain 100 miles away. It was possible to see from six to ten miles through thin fog.

However, Petterson says. Sometimes visibility is reduced sharply in a few minutes. Diffuse mists would cut it down from 50 miles to two or three miles.

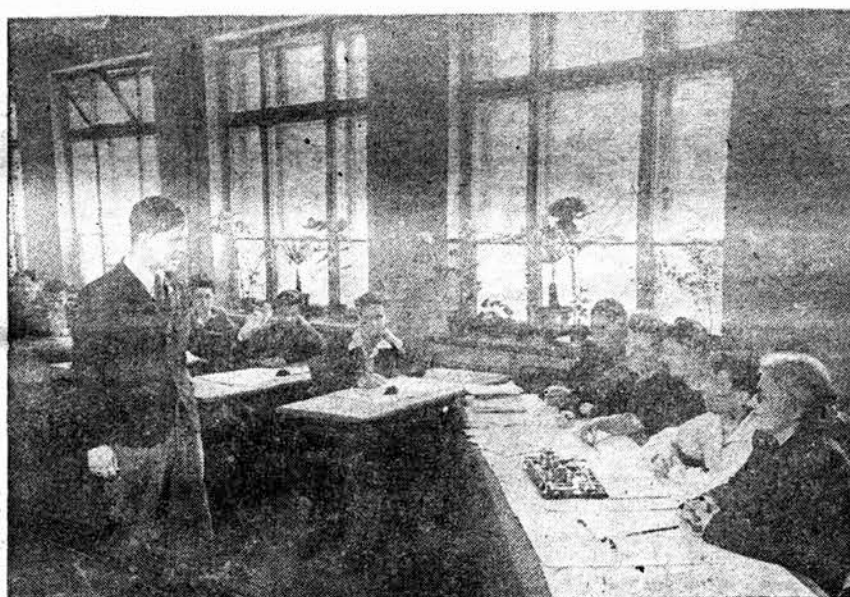
THE STREETS are full of busy people who appear to be as well nourished and as well dressed as masses of Americans. But there is an admirable absence of obesity.

EDITH JOHNSON, quoted in the DAILY TELEGRAPH, LONDON.

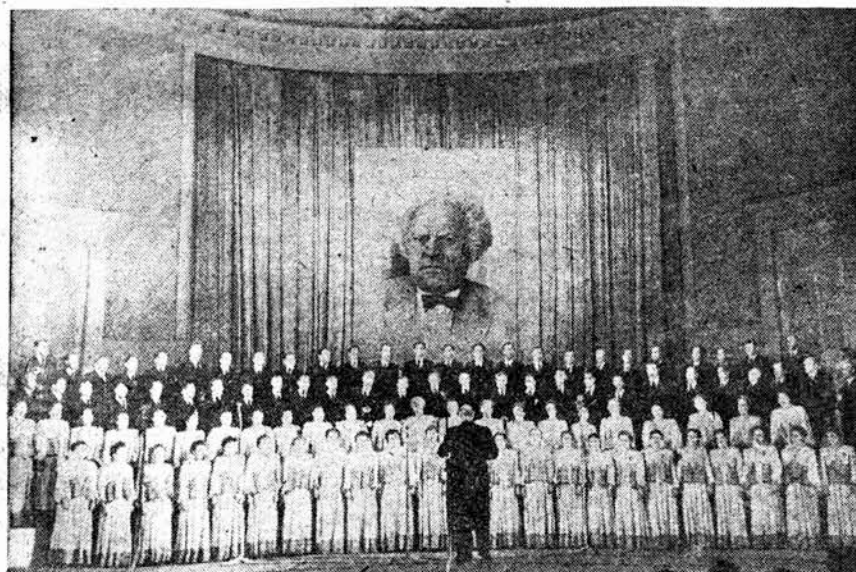
NEW CONCEPTS IN EDUCATION



Tenth-graders of a girls' secondary school in Moscow are shown here writing a composition for their exam. in literature.



This photograph shows a Soviet classroom where an examination in literature is being held. Vladimir Rogov (left) recites a poem by Vladimir Mayakovsky to the board of examiners.



On June 15th, the Soviet public observed the 80th birth anniversary of Martin Anderson Nexø, outstanding Danish writer and public figure, who arrived in the Soviet Union for the Pushkin celebrations. A festive meeting sponsored by the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers was held at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. The State Choir of Russian Song directed by A. Sveshnikov, People's Artist of the Russian Federation, took part in the grand concert which followed the festive meeting.

RULE OF ROD MUST GO



By Huseinally C.L.
Sajun

WE should begin modern education in a psychological way with our future generation, so that we can prepare them for success from now. The future generation comprises the children of to-day. Modern educationists and psychologists suggest that children should be treated with love and kindness and helped in their difficulties rather than ruling them with the rod.

The rod creates a fear in the minds of children and this fear remains in the sub-conscious mind even when the child grows up. The mind of the child is very tender and it should be handled with great care. Our future generation should be fearless.

It is, therefore, necessary that a modern system of education must be introduced in our schools, so that we treat our children with love and kindness rather than the old methods. It is a recognized fact all over the world that school and home influences have a definite and lasting effect on the minds of children. Freedom of thought and action should be permitted to children, so that when they grow up, they can think out their own problems. They should be managed by suggestion and constructive examples. Their sub-conscious mind should be free from fear. They should not feel the inferiority complex. They should be courageous. The imagination, initiative, constructive and creative abilities should be instilled and encouraged in their minds.

Hatred is another form which takes a place in the mind of a child, if the child is beaten or harshly spoken to. If the child is beaten, besides developing fear, it will hate the person, and if that person is a teacher, it will hate the teacher and the school itself. If the parents beat the child then the child will develop fear of the parents and also hate them. This will remain in the sub-conscious mind even when the child grows up. Fear and hatred are negative emotions and must be completely avoided, because they hamper the progress for success.

It is, therefore, essential that the child should be treated with love and kindness and helped in its difficulties at school and home. If the sub-conscious mind is free from negative emotions from the very childhood, the child will be able to grow up fearless and will be able to face its troubles in life. It can work its way up through life successfully and will become constructive and creative. Positive emotions should be instilled in a child so that when it grows up, besides becoming constructive and creative, it will develop sincerity, honesty and patriotism. The healthy attitude of the mind will create in them optimism, courage and confidence.

We have seen two aspects so far. The education for students and for children on modern methods, for the development of their minds, so that they may become powerful to achieve success in life.

Teaching The Masses

But what about the masses who have passed the age of attending schools and colleges? Can something be done for them? Can we not help those who are ignorant of achieving success? Certainly we can and we should try to help them. We must show them how success can be achieved and teach them methods to be adopted to achieve happiness for themselves, as for others and their nation.

We have seen powerful forces of hatred and revenge let loose before and after our independence. Now hatred and revenge being negative emotions, are destructive forces. Untold miseries were suffered by innocent people, the like of which has been unheard of. Our nation's progress was hampered and all the energies were diverted towards putting down the forces of hatred and revenge.

No constructive work could be done and a great soul, Mahatma Gandhi, lost his life. People did not realize that they were doing harm to themselves as well as to others and to the country. They did not know their civic duties and responsibilities towards their

(Continued on page 23)

PAKISTAN'S PLAN FOR ISLAMISTAN

A new power bloc is in the making in the rich under-developing Middle East.

Today, this bloc envisages the federation of the Islamic nations west of India. Tomorrow, it may form a vital link in the world alignment of powers for the next global war.

This league of Muslim nations will be an all-embracing successor to the four-year-old Arab League. It may be named the Federation of Pan-Islamic Nations or the Greater Muslim League. Under either name, it will hold the key to strategy in the Middle and Near East.

Wires are buzzing between Cairo and Baghdad, Amman and Teheran, Beirut and Damascus. Princes and diplomats are active in London and Ankara, Cairo and Karachi.

What is the significance of these moves in the Arab States' capitals and their link with London and Karachi? A new Islamic pact may be in the offing—and an overhaul of the Arab League.

The Arab League had 'lost face'. But it may emerge stronger and more powerful as the unifying force comprising ten Islamic nations with a total population of about 150,000,000.

In 1947, two years after the Arab League was formed, its live-wire Secretary-General, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha Bey, declared an 'open war' against Zionism and its supporters. The plan was to set up an Arab State in Palestine.

The plan, however, frittered away after a brief undeclared war in the Holy Land. Somehow, something went wrong with the military strategy of the Arab nations. The Jews got almost all they wanted. Israel today is an accomplished and a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

Crusade For Greater Syria

The unity of the Arab League was threatened with a breakdown. Emir Abdullah of Transjordan—now King of Hashemite kingdom of the Jordan—wanted the formation of a 'Greater Syria' a union of Syria, the Lebanon, Transjordan and the Arab part of Palestine. The Arab League opposed it and Abdullah countered it by threatening to quit the League.

The 'war' in Palestine provided a breather for the League and Abdullah was kept busy with his Arab Legion equipped with British arms on the Jordan river, bordering Israel's frontiers.

King Abdullah is now on the move again, reinforced by British arms and finance. He has resumed the crusade for a 'Greater Syria'—and a Greater Syria will be the logical head of any union of Pan-Islamic Nations of the Middle East.

But Abdullah is not likely to have a path strewn with roses. He has to overcome opposition from jealous Arab chieftains and rulers. He has to confront the obstacles provided by

MALAN COULD NEVER MIX WITH INDIANS!

Presumably by an oversight the 'Natal Mercury' published some time ago a photograph showing Nationalist Premier Dr. Malan with coloured delegates to the Commonwealth Conference. (Other South African newspapers had tactfully suppressed these pictures). An infuriated citizen of Durban, Mr. Willemsse, wrote to the paper indignantly: 'The alleged radio-picture you published of Dr. Malan standing next to an Indian and Mrs. Malan seated next to Mr. Attlee on the same bench with an Indian woman, must be a lie. Our Premier and Mrs. Malan would never deign to mix socially with Indians. I am sure you will find that it has been deliberately fabricated by some malicious anti-South Africa propaganda-maker who wishes to besmirch our Premier and Mrs. Malan in the eyes of their people.'

Karachi To Enter Lists In Mid-East Power Politics

BY V. C. NATARAJAN

Pakistan and the Lebanon.

Pakistan considers herself the leading Muslim nation of the world, the unquestioned leader of nations west of India and east of the Mediterranean. The name 'Pan-Islamic Federation' is a suggestion of Pakistan which has challenged the strength of the practically-defunct Arab League.

According to Pakistan spokesmen, the Arab League of Azzam Pasha is 'representative of the member-nations' governments and not of their people.'

Another spoke in the wheel of Abdullah's ambition is Col. Husni Zaim, 43-year-old Syrian army officer, who overthrew President Shouke-el-Bey's government last April. He consolidated his position by getting himself elected as President of Syria in June.

Col. Husni Zaim's objectives is to 'break up the feudal basis of Syria's economy and give the nation a truly democratic constitution'. He followed up his declaration with a broadside against the Hashemite kingdoms of Iraq and Jordan, accusing Iraq of massing troops on the Iraq-Syrian frontier. He topped this with the claim that Egypt and Saudi Arabia supported him.

The Middle and Near East belong to the Arabs. They have their own rulers and chieftains, whose policies alternate between minor squabbles and makeshift alliances. To the world at large, especially the leaders of the power blocs, the Middle and Near East mean only one thing—OIL, the life-blood of nations in war and peace.

Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia have their eyes glued to the Middle East. The Anglo-American powers, though competing for Middle East oil, are united in their policy on strategic considerations. They both aim at keeping Russia out of the rich oil-fields of the Arab countries.

Russia wants oil—and an outlet to the sea, through friendly territory.

Britain has always desired a consolidated Middle East, if possible, under the aegis of the British Foreign Office. She has her oil-fields to safeguard and keep clear the route to the far-flung colonies and dominions. Above all, she desires friendship and some influence with the Arab nations.

The United States, with equally large oil interests in the Middle East, follows a policy of caution. She too, wants to be assured of the safety of her dollar investments in the Arab countries.

Soviet Russia made capital out of the Arab-Jew conflict in Palestine. Russia was the first big power to recognise the new-born state of Israel.

Between Britain and America, Arab nations have little to choose. Both have been vehemently criticised for their Palestine policy. The antagonism towards America may be greater—she was among the 33 nations that voted for the partition of Palestine and the creation of a Jewish state. Britain, tactfully, remained neutral on the issue.

But the Almighty Dollar sometimes speaks louder than votes in the United Nations. The dollar has charmed even such Arab fanatics as King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Britain's Matchless Diplomacy

While the dollar is America's trump card in the Middle East, Britain plays her hand with her matchless diplomacy.

When Salih Jabur, Iraqi Premier, signed a new treaty with Britain in March, 1948, the British Foreign Office made no secret of Britain's desire to support a united Muslim bloc in the Middle East.

The Arab League, however, upset

the apple-cart. Salih Jabur was voted out of office. Britain fell back on 67-year-old, soft-spoken, Abdullah Ibn Hussein, King of the Jordan.

In Iraq, Britain has a friend again, as head of the government—General Nurie-es-Said. The Regent of Iraq, Amir Abdul Illah, is now in London, conferring with Foreign Office officials. Iraq's 14-year-old King Faisal II is studying in England. His father and grandfather were staunch friends of Britain.

Russia's Gateway To South

Outside the Arab family is Iran—Russia's gateway to the south. It was through Iran that much of the lend-lease aid went up to Russia during World War II. It was at the Iran-Soviet frontier province of Azerbaijan that the Soviets stirred up a rebellion against the Iran government immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Russia also took her own time to withdraw her troops from Teheran, Iranian capital.

Strategically, Iran is the pivot of friction between the Anglo-American powers and Soviet Russia. Iran's complaints against Russian infiltration across the Persian frontier is still on the files of the United Nations. Britain is the 'oil power' in Iran, which has the largest oilfield in the entire Middle East. The British oil concessions expire only in 1961. Britain gets about 20,000,000 tons of oil from Iranian oilfields.

Russia wooed, cajoled and threatened Iran in vain for oil concessions. The Iranian Majlis countered the Soviet threat with an act of Parliament suspending oil concessions to foreign interests.

Latest In Science

'Fourth State' Of Matter

NEITHER SOLID, LIQUID NOR GAS, BUT 'SUPERLIQUID'

By Thomas R. Henry

THE strange phenomenon of 'second sound' is being investigated by U. S. bureau of standards physicists. It is the passage of heat through a liquid in a wave motion, just as sound waves move through air, and at approximately the same speed. Various devices are planned to make these heat waves talk—that is, to translate them into audible sound.

The phenomenon occurs only in one substance—liquid Helium at a temperature of about 457 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, through and other material, heat merely spreads from molecule to molecule according to no definable pattern.

Liquid Helium at this temperature, the bureau physicists explain, constitutes essentially a fourth state of matter—neither solid, liquid nor gas. It is described as a 'Superliquid'. It completely lacks viscosity. There is no tendency whatsoever for its molecules to stick together. This results in physical phenomena hitherto unknown on earth.

Soon after Helium had been produced in this form, says a bureau of standards announcement, it was observed

CRIPPS TURNS CRYPTO?

The London 'Evenings Standard' reports enthusiastically: 'All delegates to the 19-Nation Marshall Aid talks in Paris agree that Sir Stafford Cripps, described as Britain's 'steel chancellor,' has scored a personal triumph. His speech to the council, defending Britain's gold-dollar resources, is regarded as perhaps the most important and brilliant of his career. In making it he adopted the tactics of Vishinsky.'

In Saudi Arabia, across the Persian Gulf, the United States has the role of the 'oil power'. American oil combines hold concessions covering the largest known oil deposits in the world. The Americans are also trying to link the oilfields in the Persian Gulf area with the Mediterranean, by an unbroken pipeline.

Oil concessions in the Middle East are shared almost exclusively by the United States and Britain. Politically and strategically, therefore, Britain's moves for the consolidation of the Middle and Near East will obviously have the backing of the United States.

Oil And Power Politics

Whatever the shape of the new power bloc in the Middle East, it will be saturated with oil and power politics.

Who will lead the proposed Federation of Pan-Islamic Nations? Will it be the 'Greater Muslim League' of King Abdullah, under British sponsorship? Or, will it be a Pakistan-led 'Islamistan'?

Pakistan Muslim League President, Choudhri Khalique-uz-zaman, is leaving on a tour of Middle Eastern capitals in August to 'explore avenues for formation of an Islamistan'.

Some time later, Pakistan Premier, Liaquat Ali Khan, is going to Moscow at the invitation of Stalin.

Are these the pointers to the shape of things to come in the oil diplomacy of the Middle East?

ved that heat flowed through it very much faster than through any other material. This enormous thermal conductivity appeared very suddenly at about 456.81 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Among the devices developed is one for visualizing these strange, inaudible 'sound waves' on a screen in the same way that instruments have been developed which enable one to see one's own voice. Another device enables the physicists to send precisely measured pulses of heat through the superliquid.

The ultimate objective, the physicists explain, is a better understanding of this 'fourth state of matter—and in consequence a better understanding of all matter.

Nearly twelve months have elapsed since the last Olympic Games were held in London. But up to this time the accounts in connection with the trip by various teams have not seen the light of day. The public are keenly interested to know how much money was collected by the Indian Olympic Associations and other national bodies and how they spent them.

I do not know if the Government of India, who donated a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the tour, and other Provincial Governments who donated Rs. 10,000 each, have asked these Associations to submit the accounts to them for their information and enlightenment, and if they have received them by now. As it was all public money the public have a right to know whether the monies were well spent.

PLEASURE TRIP

It is common knowledge that a host of unworthy athletes were sent up for no other apparent reason or object than to enjoy a pleasant trip to Europe. It will need a lot of explaining away to convince the public that their inclusion in the team was well meant. As far as the results go we have seen that most of them failed to appear anywhere near the picture, let alone gain a prize or two.

Now it remains to be seen how much knowledge they have gathered by their observations of the performances of the best exponents of the different branches of sport and games and how much they have profited by their experience. Have they started imparting their newly-acquired knowledge and experience to their juniors? The last provincial and all-India meets did not show, however, much of an improvement in any direction.

SURFEIT OF OFFICIALS

I hope and trust that it will not be a sorry repetition of the past. In that case the money spent on the athletes have been criminally wasted. As it is, we know a good portion of the public money has been thrown away on the pleasure trips of many a manager or so-called officials.

There was in fact a surfeit of officials. Probably there were more officials than athletes in the Indian Contingent. Did they also go to acquire knowledge and experience? I have my grave doubts about it. Many people think that if the Government of India and the Provincial Governments had not donated so handsomely and substantially many of the under-privileged would have been left at home.

HARDLY SATISFACTORY

This does not mean that I am against our Government donating such a large sum of money for the ad-

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA



ACCOUNTS OF OLYMPIC TOUR—WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO—PLANS FOR STADIA—W.I.F.A.'S HAPHAZARD METHODS—NATIONAL TITLE EVADES AGAIN.

vancement of sport. Far from it. On the contrary I feel that the Government—whether Central or Provincial—has done precious little for the promotion of sport in this country. I am not referring to the Government who came to power since the advent of our national freedom, though I must submit that their contribution in this respect has been hardly satisfactory. If our rulers had done as much as other independent countries have been doing, our sport would have been equally advanced with the leading nations of the West. However it is no use crying over spilt milk.

GOVERNMENT'S HELP.

Now we must look forward to the future. Everybody wants that our people should be as good in the field of sport as America and Britain. And our motherland should be held in the highest esteem throughout the world. Not only that all our people should be physically fit, healthy and strong.

We have heard that the Bombay Government have planned to devote twenty-six lakhs of rupees during the next five years for the physical education and development of the people. That's splendid indeed, to begin with. But what are their plans? We have not the faintest idea. Will it be all given away to 'akhadas' and clubs who promote indigenous games and exercises? Well, that's the general belief.

MISUSE OF FUNDS.

I hope a good portion of it will be earmarked for fostering Western games as well. Most of our clubs and provincial associations are poor. They cannot provide for expert coaching of our promising youngsters because of lack of funds. The Government can extend their help in this respect—particularly to the provincial contingents.

To safeguard against misuse of funds, Government may nominate a member or representative on the Managing Committee of those associations. He must be one who is not only interested in sport but under-

stand it thoroughly. Only then he will be able to make a useful contribution towards development of sport as well as take an intelligent interest in the affairs and administration of these bodies.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Some time ago I had heard that the Government of India had intended to appoint a Committee to look into the management of the various all-India bodies with a view to help them in every possible way. I do not know what happened to it. Such a Committee is absolutely necessary. The members of this Committee may be asked to represent the Central Government on the National Controlling bodies.

In this case also men and women who possess sound knowledge of different branches of sport and have good experience of their administration should be appointed. I hope Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who are keenly interested in sport, would translate their desire into solid action before long.

PLANS FOR STADIUM

We hear that the plans for the Nehru Stadium at Delhi and the Sardar Stadium in Bombay are now ready. A. S. de Mello, Honorary Secretary of the National Sports Club of India, paid a visit to Europe recently to study the structure of stadiums at various centres of sport. He has returned fully equipped with ideas which he must have shared with his colleagues in the above-mentioned club.

ELUCIDATION ASKED FOR

Somebody has it that the membership of the National Club is not moving as fast as the optimistic de Mello expected. Depression in industries, commerce and trades having set in, people are not very enthusiastic in forking out robust sums for becoming its members. The black-marketeers are fighting shy of over publicity which its patron-on-Life-membership may entail. The privy purse of the Princes are so limited now that they are afraid to donate big sums lest they are reduced to penury.

Ordinary folks want to know whether the monies collected in Bombay would be spent for the Bombay Stadium or they would be utilised without any restriction. Not that they would not like to contribute their mite for the construction of the stadium to be named after their beloved Prime Minister. But they fear that whatever is collected in Bombay would be needed wholesale for Delhi alone. None will be left for Bombay. The sponsors would do well to enlighten the public in this regard, unless they do not need their support.

W.I.F.A.'S FORESIGHT

I marvel at the farsightedness of the W.I.F.A. Committee, who sent no less than seventeen players to Calcutta in quest of the National Soccer Championship. They thought one goal keeper was more than enough. Or probably they were not aware of the existence of such stalwarts as Thingalaya and Arinathan. So they asked the manager to fill the vacancy, if necessary by a forward!

Were there not eight forwards in the team? What were they to do if they could not keep the goal in an emergency! Surely a goalie does not need practice under the bar, they thought!

What I am intrigued about is that they did not send also a joint manager with such a large contingent. With the Chairman the Bar Committee as Manager another chaperon was an urgent and imperative necessity to keep the idle hands in check.

HYDERABAD SOLVED OUR PROBLEMS.

However the problems have been satisfactorily solved by Hyderabad, who disposed of the redoubtable Bombay combination in their very first meeting. I am not at all surprised at this defeat. The W.I.F.A. did not send a well-knit team—properly trained solidified at home. They despatched a collection of individual players who have never played together. How can there be efficient team-work without sufficient understanding between them?

I had suggested in these columns that the Committee should arrange trial matches and give the selected players sufficient practice together before they were sent to Calcutta. They should have also reached the venue at least two or three days before the day of their first engagement, so that they might be properly acclimatised to the new conditions.

The W.I.F.A. Committee did not do anything of this sort. The match at Kirkee was a sufficient eye-opener to us. But then it was too late to mend matters. The men had a good joy-ride—what with travelling first class and staying at the most swanky hotel in Calcutta, the Great Eastern. But they return with a heavy heart for no fault of their own. Thus another opportunity for Bombay winning the National Championship was lost.

PREVIOUS FAILURES

It may be recalled that the Santosh Trophy was inaugurated in 1941. It was then played on a Zonal basis. Bombay met Mysore in the second round at the Cooperage and conquered its strong combination by 4 goals to 1. The home team was represented by Edden (Captain), James and Thompson, Raja, Alexander and Telang; Bhimrao, Rashad, Hill, Britchi and Langton.

Then the team went to Calcutta to fight Bengal in the semi-finals. For reasons unknown, most of the Indian players were dropped and men from the Welch Regiment who had gone to Calcutta to take part in the I.P.A. Shield were included in the team of the local boys only Mandon and Rashad figured in the side and that too in the unaccustomed positions of right-half and left-wing respectively! No wonder the broken combination of Bombay lost by a solitary goal on a bone-dry ground. If the barefooted Indians were fielded they had every chance of winning.

Thereafter Bombay figured twice in the final round—in 1945 and 1947—but they failed to get the better of Bengal on both occasions.

RS. 2,00,000 AS PUGREE

Wealthy Merchant And His Wife Among Accused

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONE of the biggest 'pugree' rackets in the city, involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,00,000 in respect of a single building at Colaba, has been smashed, it is claimed, by the Bombay City Police.

After prolonged investigations the police have taken into custody four persons, including a wealthy city merchant and his wife. They have also seized numerous cheques from various city banks, as well as counterfoils of deposits, receipts, rent bills, ledgers of accounts and other documents, after searching two residential premises of the accused, as well as two business houses.

The first and principal party involved in these alleged systematic 'pugree' deals, is Jafferall Gulam Hussein Padamsee, who, it is stated, owns several buildings in the city, including Candy Castle—a huge collection of flats at Thomas Street, Colaba. He also runs a glassware business at Mohammedali Road, under the name of Sultan Padamsee and Co.

The second accused is Mrs. Kulsumbai Jafferall Padamsee, the wife of the first accused. She too, it is stated, owns several buildings in the city. Besides she is also the proprietress of Shiraz Artistic Furniture Company at Chotu Terrace, Colaba.

The third accused, Dayal Pritamsingh Avani, a Sindhi Commission agent, is the chief agent of the first two accused, it is stated, in the 'pugree' deals. His job was to contact rich Sindhi refugees desperately in need of accommodation and arrange for the payment of huge premiums.

The fourth accused, Nicolas Barretto is an employee of the Shiraz Furniture Company.

The police stated, that Candy Castle was completed and ready for occupation by December 1947. Mrs. Kulsumbai looked after the management of the building under a power of attorney executed by her husband. It is stated that through the agency of the third and fourth accused, the first two received 'pugrees' from several refugees, who were given accommodation in Candy Castle. The transactions were put through with such care that it took a whole year for the entire building to be let out. It is stated that the total amount received by the Padamsees as 'pugree' came to nearly two lakhs.

Having received information about these transactions, Deputy Inspector O. S. Patel and Sub-Inspector V. M. Kamath of the Bombay C.I.D. pursued investigations. The residence of the Padamsees at Kulsum Terrace, Colaba, and the homes of the third and fourth accused at Chotu Terrace, the Furniture firm owned by Mrs. Padamsee at Colaba and the glassware firm of the first accused at Mohammedali Road were all searched before various allegedly incriminating documents were seized.

All the accused were put up before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, today and were offered heavy bail. The magistrate asked for a bail of Rs. 25,000 each from the first two accused, with sureties in like amount and of Rs. 15,000 each from the other two.



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Wanted Graduate Amil Virgin for Sikh bachelor 34, Central Government Servant Pay 480/- Apply Box No. 976, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of a General Manager for a Scheduled & Clearing Bank at Calcutta. Pay from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 2,500/- according to qualification. Apply stating Age, Past Experience & Qualification. All applications will be treated confidential.

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FINANCE

Terms invited from financing companies who can invest money on existing buildings in remodeling and modernizing situated in Kanpur, Lucknow and Faizabad. Apply Manohar Estate, Deokali Road, Faizabad.

(5146)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GAYA SUGAR MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the holders of debentures of the Gaya Sugar Mills Limited secured by the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 23rd day of May 1946 will be held at the office of Messrs. P. D. Himatsingka & Co. Solicitors, at No. 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on Friday the 12th day of August 1949 at 4 P.M. for the purposes following:—

1. To consider the report of the Trustees regarding the position of the Company, and
2. To recommend the steps, if any, the Trustees should take to protect the interest of the debenture-holders.

Notice is hereby further given that the only persons who shall be recognised at the said meeting as the holders of any debentures or as entitled to vote or be present thereat shall be the persons producing such debentures at the meeting.

Dated Calcutta the 23rd day of July, 1949.

B. D. JHUNJHUNWALA,

SOHONLAL JAJODIA,

Trustees.

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JAMIA MILLIA

THE PRIMARY and Secondary Schools of Jamia Millia will re-open on the 20th. of August, 1949. New admissions will begin from the same date and will continue for a week only. Applications should reach the Headmasters' office not later than the 7th of August 1949.

THE REGISTRAR,

Jamia Nagar, DELHI.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN ARMY—TECHNICAL OFFICERS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Indian nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal for the grant of regular commissions in the Corps of Royal Indian Engineers, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers and Indian Signals. The last date for the receipt of completed application forms at Army H. Q. Adjutant General's Branch, SP2, New Delhi, GHQ PO from whom full particulars and application forms can be obtained on request giving age and technical qualifications has been extended from 21st JULY to 15 AUGUST 1949.

AGE-LIMITS—Candidates must be born NOT earlier than 2nd JAN. 1923 and NOT later than 1st JAN. 1930.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

- (1) FOR THE CORPS OF ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERS. Candidates must have any of the following qualifications mentioned under (a), (b), (c), (d).

(a) Sections 'A' and 'B' of Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or any other qualification recognised by the Institution in exemption thereof, and in addition, at least one year's practical experience with a reputable engineering firm;

(b) (i) Final passing out Certificate from I.M.N. T.S. 'DUFFERIN';

(ii) Second Mates B.O. T. Ticket or a Certificate of satisfactory completion of apprenticeship from a recognised Marine Engineer Workshop, as required by the B.O.T.

(c) First or Second Class Engineers Certificate of competency awarded by the Board of Trade.

(d) A degree in Marine Engineering.

- (2) FOR INDIAN ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Parts 'A' & 'B' of the examination for Associate Membership of the Indian Institute of Engineers or such other equivalent examination as is accepted by the Institute in exemption thereof.

- (3) FOR THE CORPS OF INDIAN SIGNALS. Candidates must have any one of the following qualifications mentioned under (a), (b), (c), (d).

(a) An Engineering degree of a recognised university with telecommunication or radio as one of the subjects.

(b) A degree of recognised university in applied physics and mathematics supplemented by a diploma of a recognised telecommunication institution in radio engineering.

(c) A degree (IEE or AMIEE) of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (U. K.) Part III (Radio & Communication Engineering).

(d) Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers (India) (or such other examination as is accepted by the Institution in exemption thereof) with at least two years experience in telecommunication engineering.

SELECTION:—Candidates will appear before a Services Selection Board for an interview.

TRAINING:—Selected candidates will undergo a course of training of one year's duration commencing in JAN. 1950 at the Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun.

NOTE:—Candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at an examination, the passing of which would render them eligible to apply, but whose results have NOT yet been published, may also apply. They will be seen by the Selection Boards, but their final selection will depend on production by them of documentary evidence by 15 OCT. 1949, the latest, of having passed the examination.

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SOCIALIST WAY TO FIGHT INFLATION

Asoka Mehta Wants Limit On Maximum Earnings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist leader and Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, today declared that it would be a crime against the nation to permit any one in India to get more than Rs. 10,000 per year.

Mr. Mehta, who criticised the economic policy of the Government of India at a press conference this afternoon at the office of the Bombay Socialist Party said, that any higher income than that would work as a disincentive to the bulk of working people and undermine their confidence. He contended that the deepening economic crisis confronting the country could be only overcome by national efforts. "Such efforts at hard work and if need be, the tightening of the belt will never be made by the working people," he asserted, "until the richer classes agree to, or are made to adopt a life of austerity." Without austerity, far reaching austerity, on the part of the rich and the well-to-do, the workers would never respond to a plea of sacrifices and harder efforts, the Socialist leader emphasised.

The only remedy for the economic malaise, he pointed out was either lowering of standard of living for the working people or the richer classes. Lowering of income and wage cut of the working-class would have adverse psychological repercussions on workers and would hamper production, as in the past.

The third alternative, Mr. Mehta said was the aid of foreign countries. But, if it came, it would only put off the crisis for a period of six months.

CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN CAPITALISTS

He complained that Indian capitalists were carrying on propaganda abroad discouraging foreign investors from investing money in India. They were anxious that no foreign aid should be sent to India except on their terms and co-operation.

Speaking of co-operation between the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sangh, he said that they had a series of talks and had come to a "tentative decision." The matter would be discussed by the executives of the respective organisations and concrete proposals would be chalked out.

Meanwhile, they had instructed their units to stop inter-union "warfare" and discourage hostile demonstrations against each other. Both the labour organisations would evolve a common policy to face the offensive launched by industrialists against the working class. Secretaries of both the organisations had decided to meet and discuss periodically to iron out their differences and present a joint programme and policy on questions pertaining to the labour.

TRICHY BAN ON MEETINGS

T. U. Council Conference Affected

TRICHY, July 29 (PTD).—The stationary Sub-Magistrate, Trichinopoly, has passed orders under Sec. 144 (2) Cr.P.C. prohibiting the South Indian Railway Labour Union and South Indian Railway Workers Union from holding any meeting, procession or demonstration in any place in Golden-rock for one month.

As a result of the prohibitory order the inaugural conference of the Central Council of Trade Union which was announced to be held at Golden-rock tomorrow and the day after is to be held somewhere else in Trichinopoly. The office bearers of the Council are expected to meet tonight and select a place.

A copy of the prohibitory order has been served on Mr. V. Chakkral Chettiar, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress who has come down to Trichy to preside over the Conference.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 30 (U.P.A.): A report on plans for setting up an International Institute of Press and Information in Paris was issued Friday by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—better known as U.N.E.S.C.O.

NIMITZ READY TO START AT SHORT NOTICE

Satisfied With Recent Developments

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29. (PTD): Admiral Chester Nimitz, United Nations Plebiscite Administrator for Kashmir, said here today that if any discussions were going on for changing his status or for giving him additional powers, they were not of his seeking, writes D. P. Wagle PTI representative in Lake Success. "No demands have been made by me," he said in an interview to PTI.

"If any talks are being held, they must be just one of those things that usually crop up in such cases."

The Admiral thought the results of the Karachi conference should be "heartening and encouraging" to the Kashmir Commission. With the material so far received from Karachi, Admiral Nimitz's Secretariat has mapped out the demarcated area in Kashmir.

Admiral Nimitz said, "I am very happy to see that a cease-fire line has been satisfactorily developed, apparently in full agreement, with the military advisers on both sides, and I hope that the agreement will receive the approval of both Governments."

"It is an important step in the adjustment of outstanding differences and I look forward to it being followed up for a truce line."

READY TO START.

Regarding his own plans, the Admiral pointed to a couple of travelling suit cases in his office, and said, "The bags are packed. I am ready to start at a very short notice."

"My office has not been idle," he added.

The refugee problem and the registration of voters would be the main problems to be tackled after the truce line had been agreed to, he said.

"When it comes to the question of votes," he said, "it will be necessary to have a Neutral Observer at each ballot box. These Neutral Observers would have to be in uniform for the sake of better discipline, and fully instructed in their duties."

Asked about the eventual cost of the plebiscite, Admiral Nimitz said he could not say any amount definitely, but added "any reasonable expense would be extremely small compared to the losses incurred in fighting in the wars."

DETAINED M. L. A.'S PLEA TURNED DOWN

Can't Attend Sessions Of Assembly

MADRAS, July 30 (P.T.I.): At the Madras High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon and Mr. Justice P. Rajagopalan rejected the application preferred by Mr. K. Anandan Nambiar, Communist M.L.A. now a detenu in the Vellore Central Jail, praying that he be given facilities to attend the sittings of the Madras Legislative Assembly when in session. Their Lordships dismissed the petition holding that the inherent powers of the High Court under Section 561-A of the Criminal Procedure Code under which the application was filed could not be invoked in this case.

Mr. Anandan Nambiar, had submitted that his detention was invalid and that he had been virtually prevented from representing his electorate in the Assembly. He, therefore, requested the Court to direct the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, to produce him before the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly for participating in the Assembly proceedings and to direct the Speaker of the Assembly to give him notice of the Assembly Session.

Free Export Of 'Vanaspatti' To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 30 (PTI). VANASPATTI has been allowed freely for export to Pakistan without any licensing formalities for a limited period.

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API). It has been decided that the maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a service or post under Government of India for candidates from amongst Aboriginal and Hill Tribes should be increased by three years and that the fees prescribed to them for any examination or selection be reduced to one-fourth in their favour.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Shravan Shad 6. 2035.
Muslim: Savval 4. 1358.
Parsi: Aspadarmad 2. 1318.
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m. Sunset: 7-14 p.m.
Hightide 03-47, 15-56. Lowtide 09-28, 22-22.

Today's Engagements

PORT EDUCATION SOCIETY: School Day celebrations, C. J. Hall, 3-30 p.m. Mr. Morarji Desai will preside.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Gallery talk at Prince of Wales Museum on 'The story of the common toad', 11 a.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Speeches on 'Growth of Literature', Sangam Premises, Matunga, 9 p.m.

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Gujarati poetry recitation by young people, Adenwala Mansarovar, College, 6 p.m. Mr. Jyotindra Dave will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Zeman will speak on 'Dasa System' at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 6 p.m.

MOUNT ADVENTURE GROUP AND GIRGAUM VYAYAMSHALA: Condolence meeting to mourn premature demise of Vishwanath K. Konkare, Shanti Nivas opposite Charni Road station, 9 a.m.

MANDVI DISTRICT BHADUT SANGH: Meeting of new executive to elect office-bearers at Dr. Rana's dispensary, Mandvi, 9 a.m.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN SANGIT PRACHARAK MANDALI: Indian vocal music by Prannath Barman of Lahore, Forbes Gujarati Hall, 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Girgaum. Pandit Vijayashankar on 'What is sacred thread', 7 p.m.

CONGRESS KHADI BOARD AND NAVJIVAN SANGH: Monthly mass spinning, Telugu Mumarwar Hall, Shankar Pulpala Road, 8 a.m.

KANNADA VIDYARITHI PARI-SHAT: General meeting at Kannada Free Night High School, Fort, 9-30 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Shri Umesh-chandrajil will speak on 'Sleeplessness and its remedy' at Ramakrishna Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN D. C. C.: Conference of all Bombay Suburban District Congress workers in M. A. High School, Chodbunder Road, Andheri from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Also launching of extensive programme of tree-planting throughout Suburban District in District Local Board premises at Cama Road, Andheri, at 9 a.m., when the Hon'ble Minister Shri V. L. Mehta and Shri Kedar Nathji will begin the work of tree-planting themselves.

Arrangement With Baroda Bank

The Government of Bombay has agreed to continue some of the arrangements which subsisted between the Baroda Government and the Bank of Baroda by virtue of an agreement due to expire on December 31, 1953. Under the arrangement now arrived at, certain balances will continue to be deposited with the Bank of Baroda.

The Central Treasury at Baroda has been taken over by the Government of Bombay. It is being treated as a Provincial District Treasury from May 1, 1949.

The system of statutory rationing of foodgrains, viz., rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, barley, maize, and over-seas millets, including Milo, and their products, in the Baroda City will be reorganised on the lines of that obtaining in Bombay from July 31, 1949.

Bombay Ban On Meetings And Processions

The order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting meetings and processions in Greater Bombay, has been extended for a fortnight, from July 30, 1949.

Naval Dockyard Union

Mr. L. S. Rokde was elected president and Mr. Yeshwant Koli, Vice-president of the H. M. I. Naval Dockyard Union at a general meeting of the body. Mr. L. G. Kule was elected treasurer and then other members of the Executive Committee by the meeting.

Japan's Industry Ministry announced plans to send a 'sample liner' with Japanese textiles to major ports of the world to recover her export trade.

TILAK DAY TOMORROW

B.P.C.C. Programme

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will observe the death-anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak on Monday, August 1, 1949.

A procession starting from Congress House at 7-15 A.M. will terminate at Chawpatty via V. P. Road, Lamington Road, Opera House, Sandhurst bridge, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will unfurl the national flag there and garland the statue of the Lokmanya. In the evening the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will address a public meeting at the Peoples' Hall, Congress House at 6-30 P.M. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

B.P.H.A. Programme

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held tomorrow Monday to observe Lokmanya Tilak's Anniversary, at 9 P.M. at the Aryan Education Society's High School Hall, near Bhatwadi, Opera House Tram Terminus. Sjt. Jannadas Mehta has been invited to speak on the occasion.

HEALTH EXHIBITION

The Propaganda section of the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality has organised a Health Exhibition at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street. The exhibition is free and open to the public upto August 3, 1949, between 10-40 a.m. and 1-40 p.m. and 2-40 to 5-40 p.m.

RADIO

BOMBAY—A

SUNDAY, July 31.
A-244 m (1,231 kc/s.) Also 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s.) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s.) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s.) from 4-20 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s.) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
B-353 m (855 kc/s.) Also 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s.) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s.) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s.) from 4-20 to 7-15 p.m. 61.98 m (4,840 kc/s.) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

7-30 a.m. Mohammad Siddiq (Geets), 7-45 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 Suman Shroff (Geets), 8-45 News (G), 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude, 12-50 Suman Shroff (Guj. Geet), 1-0 News (G), 1-10 As in Bombay—B, 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You (by Winston Charrier), 5-0 J. L. Ranade (Vocal), 5-30 Gammam Jammam (M), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-20 Srinivas Puntambekar (Vocal), 6-30 Anant Manohar Joshi (Vocal), 7-0 Teen Saj Instrumental trio, 7-10 Locals, 7-15 Hirabai Barodekar, 7-30 Saraswati Rane (Vocal), 8-0 Suman Shroff (Badrayan krut Geets), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 As in Bombay—B, 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 As in Bombay—B, 10-0 Mendelssohn Hour.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A, 7-45 News (K), 8-0 J. L. Ranade (Vocal), 8-30 News in Marathi, 8-45 Pramila-bai (Vocal), 11-0 Film Music, 11-45 Saraswati Rane (Vocal), 12-15 p.m. Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari), 12-30 Mohammad Siddiq (Vocal), 12-50 News (M), 1-0 Pramila-bai (Vocal), 1-10 Amritlal Navsariwala (Vocal), 1-40 News (H), 1-50 Anant Manohar Joshi (Vocal), 5-0 As in Bombay—A, 6-0 Mohammad Siddiq (Geets), 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners (M and K), 7-15 As in Bombay—A, 7-45 News (K), 8-0 News (M), 8-15 Pramila-bai (Vocal), 8-30 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari), 9-0 J. L. Ranade (Vocal), 9-30 Amritlal Navsariwala (Vocal), 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 10-0 Saraswati Rane (Vocal).

INQUIRY INTO R.I.A.F. PLANE CRASH

POONA, July 30 (PTI).—A Royal Indian Air Force plane crashed yesterday morning at about 11 a.m. near Dhond, about 80 miles from Poona killing the lone occupant, Pilot Officer Gannon. According to R.I.A.F. Headquarters in Poona, the plane was on a practice flight.

The cause of the accident is not known and three R.I.A.F. officers left last night for Dhond to make on the spot enquiries into the crash.

Japan's Industry Ministry today announced plans to send a 'sample liner' with Japanese textiles to major ports of the world to recover her export trade.

Weekly Health Report

31 DIE OF TYPHOID FEVER

BOMBAY, Friday.

The mortality 828 was 26 more than in the preceding week and the death rate recorded was 28.9 on the census population of 1941 as against 800 deaths and the death rate 27.9 for the 30th week of 1948. The present population is ascertained to be 27,40,933 and the death rate calculated on this population is 15.7. The average mortality for the corresponding week of the preceding quinquennium was 790 and the death rate 27.5. Out of the total deaths, 212 were among infants under one year of age.

Plague and Cholera were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 9 attacks (including 5 imported one each from Kasara, Andheri, Hyderabad (Dn.) and 2 from Bengal) and 5 deaths. There were 79 attacks (including 6 cases imported one each from Borivli, Bhopal, Cutch, Kuria, Juhu and Khopawli) and 31 deaths from Typhoid fever.

20 More Buses To Be On Road

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty more B.E.S.T. buses will be put on the road within a week as a result of talks between the members of the Municipal B.E.S.T. Committee and Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. A. P. Sabavalla, Chairman of the B.E.S.T. Committee and Mr. G. P. L. Shenoy, Acting General Manager of the B.E.S.T. undertaking met the Home Minister and impressed on him the necessity of relaxing rules for recruiting bus drivers in order to relieve the shortage of drivers. At present according to Government regulation, bus drivers are required to have one year's experience of driving heavy vehicles. It is understood that the Home Minister agreed to relax the regulation.

R.S.S. VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty more R.S.S. volunteers were arrested by the Police yesterday evening at the Gowalla Tank Maldan on a charge of forming an illegal gathering. This is the third time since the lifting of the ban on the R.S.S. organisation two weeks ago that the R.S.S. volunteers were rounded up by the police.

The R.S.S. volunteers were sitting in formation on the grounds when the Gamdevi Police apprehended them.

LABELLING OF DRUGS

Strict Enforcement Of Rules

The manufacturers of drugs were allowed a period of one year for complying with the labelling provisions under the Drugs Act and Rules. That period having lapsed, the labelling provisions are being strictly enforced. From April 1 last, in respect of manufactured as well as imported drugs. In respect of unexpended stocks of drugs which, it is claimed by the trade, were manufactured or imported into the country before April 1, 1949, the labelling provisions will be rigidly enforced from January 1, 1950.

The trade is warned that they should dispose of the defectively labelled stock of drugs or rectify the defects in labelling so as to comply with the requirements of the Drugs Act and Rules by December 31. After that day no relaxation will be allowed and the provisions of the rules will be strictly enforced. The Drugs Controller for the Province of Bombay will render all such assistance and guidance to the trade as may be required.

Reception To East African Leader

Mr. Peter Koinange, a prominent leader from East Africa will arrive in the city by the 'S. S. Khandala', either on Sunday, July 31, or Monday, August 1. He will be accorded a reception on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the port.

THE WEATHER

POONA, July 30, (P. T. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (IST), on July 30, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 94 79 0.1 11.9 minus 3.7, Ahmednagar 93 73 0 4.1 minus 4.8, Allahabad 89 79 0.6 9.4 minus 7.8, Bangalore 82 68 0 17.2 plus 10.6, Baroda 93 78 0.1 11.6 minus 6.8 6.7, BOMBAY 87 78 0.1 39.9 minus 2.9, Calcutta 91 81 T 22.2 minus 1.9, Colombo 85 73 0.8 18.9 plus 5.7, Delhi 95 80 0 18.1 plus 8.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 73 0.1 10.2 minus 0.1, Lucknow 90 81 0.1 10.0 minus 6.1, Madras 93 79 0 6.9 plus 1.6, Mahabaleshwar 68 63 1.5 88.2 minus 55.6, Mysore 79 67 0.6 6.2 plus 1.1, Nagpur 85 76 0.1 29.8 plus 6.8, Patna 93 76 0.2 28.9 plus 11.5, Poona 87 72 0 3.7 minus 7.2, Sholapur 94 73 0 11.5 plus 3.0, Simla 69 59 1.8 25.1 plus 3.3, Surat 89 81 T 18.4 minus 7.3.

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, July 30, 1949.

The monsoon has strengthened along the Kanara coast and in and near the North Central Provinces. Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast and in the North Central Provinces, Bihar and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There has been local rain in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, north Hyderabad and Mysore.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 31ST:—Rainfall will increase and be widespread in Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, Saurashtra and the southern half of the Deccan. Widespread rain is also likely along the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, the west United Provinces, Rajasthan, north Hyderabad and Mysore. Scattered falls of rain are likely elsewhere over the country.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

City To Get Intermittent Rains

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay had fairly heavy showers late this evening. The sky, however, cleared later. But, weather experts tonight predicted that Bombay and suburbs would get intermittent rains with occasional heavy showers on Sunday.

A weather bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz weather Station tonight stated: 'The monsoon is strong in the Konkan. Rainfall recorded between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today are Honavar 3 inches, Juhu and Santa Cruz 2½ inches each, Mahabaleshwar and Marmagao 2 inches each, Vengurla, Colaba and Dahanu 1½ inches each, Devagarh, Harnai and Bhavnagar one inch each. The monsoon will continue strong in the Konkan and will strengthen in Saurashtra, Cutch and Gujarat during the next two days.'

Heavy Rains At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 30 (PTI). Calcutta had one of its heaviest monsoon showers of the year for about two hours today.

Although it was most intensive in the central part of the city, the rain flooded almost all the lowlying areas resulting in traffic jam in the streets for nearly a couple of hours. The tram service was also affected in some of the routes, including the Dalhousie Square area, where it remained suspended for some time.

Oil Merchant Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alleged to have aided and abetted each other for importing 20 barrels of kerosene oil out of Bombay, Ramchandra Govindji, a motor driver and Mussa Karim Jetporwala, a local oil merchant were arrested by the police yesterday.

The kerosene oil barrels after being purchased from a local firm were imported to West Khandesh by motor lorry which was detained by the Dhulia Police in May last.

The accused were produced before Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court today and allowed bail pending further investigation.

Moscow Radio, making its first comment on Britain's denunciation in the United Nations Economic and Social Council of Soviet forced labour camps, tonight accused Britain of distorting 'the Soviet labour reformative laws.'

UPPER CHAMBERS IN PROVINCES

Proposal Goes Back To Drafting Committee

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PASSES FOUR ARTICLES ON SATURDAY

NEW DELHI July 30, (API).

The Constituent Assembly which is expected to pass the second reading of India's Republican constitution by August 15, re-assembled today after six weeks recess and passed four articles out of the ninety it has still to adopt.

After a lively 90-minute debate, in which nine out of eleven speakers criticised the Drafting Committee in varying degrees, the Assembly referred back to the Committee its proposal to leave to Parliament the decision on the composition of the Upper Houses of States of the Union.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maatra (West Bengal) said that the Committee's performance was "unjustified and undignified", while Mr. Mahavir Tyagi (U.P.) detected in it a tendency to shelve on to Parliament the responsibility for taking decisions on all controversial matters.

Mr. Brajeshwarprasad (Bihar) attempted to solve the problem by suggesting that all the members of the Upper Houses should be nominated for life by the President or Governor.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said that the Drafting Committee did make a constructive proposal on the composition of the Upper Chamber but unfortunately that was not accepted at other places.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad observed amidst cheers that the Drafting Committee should make another attempt to solve the question. Dr. Ambedkar agreed.

The House adopted an Article stating that Parliament may by law provide for the abolition or creation of a Legislative Council of a State if the Legislative Assembly of that State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. In order to facilitate quick change being made either in regard to abolition or creation of a Second Chamber, the Article makes it clear that such law shall not be deemed to be an amendment to the constitution.

Among other Articles passed by the House was one providing Legislatures with a separate Secretariat. Dr. Ambedkar said that this procedure was adopted by the Central Legislature as far back as twenty years ago after a dispute between the Executive and the then President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, but it had not been followed in the Provinces.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The first article placed before the House by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee sought to ensure the independence of the Legislature secretaries from Executive interference. It was mainly on the lines recommended by the Speakers' Conference.

SECRETARIAL STAFF

Each House of Parliament, says the new article 79 (A), shall have a separate secretarial staff: provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament. Parliament may, by law regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament. Until the necessary provision is made by Parliament the Parliament of the Union may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People (Lower House) or the Chairman of the Council of State (Upper House), as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment and conditions of service of the persons appointed.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar explained that this procedure had been adopted by the Central Legislature as far back as 1928 after a dispute between

the executive Government and President Vithalbhai Patel, but it had not been followed by the various Provincial Legislatures.

The conference of Speakers, Dr. Ambedkar went on passed various resolutions insisting that besides making this provision in the Constitution several other provisions should also be made in the constitution so as to regulate the strength, conditions of service and so on. The Drafting Committee was not prepared to accept the other contentions raised by the Speakers' Conference. The Committee thought that it would be quite enough if the Constitution contained a simple clause stating that Parliament should have a separate secretarial staff. The rest of the matter was left to be regulated by the Parliament.

ELIMINATION OF REDUNDANCY

Mr. H. V. Kamath (Central Provinces) moved seven amendments, some of them to eliminate "superfluous redundant clumsy" words. For instance Mr. Kamath asked why not use the simple words "shall prevent" instead of "shall be construed as preventing"? He wanted Parliament to regulate not only the recruitment and conditions of services of the persons appointed, but also their salaries and allowances.

Supporting the provision for independent secretariat for the Speaker, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa suggested that care should be taken in the recruitment of the staff. As in the House of Commons, the Chief Executive Clerk should be empowered to recruit special staff who would have amiable nature and would be helpful to the members.

Mr. Brijeshwar Prasad pointed out that by the article the need for a separate secretariat was recognised, but he did not like the provisions that the appointment, promotion and other conditions of service should be left to be determined by Parliament. They should be under the regulations of the Public Service Commission. It was necessary that the speaker should not be vested with powers of patronage and he should be above suspicion.

The House rejected the amendments and adopted the article.

Dr. Ambedkar then moved a new article in the place of Article 104 regarding the salaries and rights of Supreme Court judges.

It provided that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be paid such salaries as were specified in the second schedule. Every judge should be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension, as might from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and until so determined, to such privileges, allowances and rights as were specified in the second schedule. Neither the privileges nor the allowances of a judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension should, however, be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Dr. Ambedkar explained that the article was almost the same as the original article, excepting the fact that the word "privileges" had been introduced. What those privileges were would be a matter to be discussed when the second schedule was taken up by the House.

KUNZRU'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru moved an amendment stating that the pension allowable to a Judge of the Supreme Court should not be less than that which would have been admissible to him if he had been governed by the provisions of the present constitution. He pointed out

that Dr. Ambedkar's article provided that the rights of a Judge in respect of pensions should not be varied to his disadvantages after his appointment. So far as the existing incumbent were concerned, no change would be made in their pension. He, however, contended that provision for the future entrants should also be made.

AMBEDKAR OPPOSES

Opposing the amendment, Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that the rights of a Judge as to his salaries, leave and pensions, once he was appointed—those rights which were in accordance with the terms of appointment—would not be liable to be changed by Parliament.

Parliament had been given power to make laws from time to time for changes in salaries and pensions but it applied only to new judges and would not affect old judges. Thus the principle for which Pandit Kunzru was fighting for had already been introduced in the article.

His second objection to Pandit Kunzru's amendment was that it suggested that the Federal Court judges should get the same salary and pensions to which each of them would be entitled in pursuance of the present rules, if they were appointed Judges of the Supreme Court. He could not accept this proposition. The amendment sought to establish a pension for the Supreme Court judges on the basis that the existing salaries of the Federal Court judges would be continued. That proposition had not yet been accepted by the House.

After rejecting the amendment of Pandit Kunzru, the House approved Dr. Ambedkar's amendment substituting a new article for Article 104.

COUNCILS IN STATES

Dr. Ambedkar moved a new Article 148-A on the question of abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States.

The article stated that Parliament might by law, provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council, or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passed a resolution to that effect by the majority of the total membership of the Assembly of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting any such law should contain provisions for the amendment of this Constitution as might be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and as might also contain such incidental and consequential provisions as Parliament might deem necessary. No such law should be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution.

TWO CONTINGENCIES

Dr. Ambedkar explained that the article provided for two contingencies: (1) for the abolition of the Second Chamber in those provinces which had a Second Chamber at the time of the commencement of the Constitution, and (2), for the creation of a Legislative Council in the provinces where at the time of the commencement of the Constitution there was no Second Chamber.

As regards procedure, the matter was left to the Lower Chamber which by a resolution could recommend either of the two courses. In order to facilitate a quick change being made, either in regard to abolition or creation of a Second Chamber, provision was made that such law was not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution. It would obviate the difficult procedure that had been provided for the amendment of the Constitution.

PLEA FOR 14 DAYS' NOTICE

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena moved an amendment stating that 14 days' notice should be given for any such resolution being moved in a State Legislature. He welcomed the provision which enabled the Lower Houses to abolish a second chamber.

Mr. H. V. Kamath by an amendment wanted the deletion of that part of the article which provided for the creation of the Second Chamber in said that the creation of a Second Chamber was a retrograde and reactionary step.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, in an amendment, suggested the deletion of the restriction of the two-thirds majority for passage of a resolution by a State Assembly on the question of abolition of a Second Chamber. He said that the country was against the provision for a Second Chamber and he was glad that the Drafting Committee had taken note of the feeling of the country. He said that a Legislative Assembly should not be fettered by the provision relating to the procedure of

Union Citizenship For Malay Indians

NEW DELHI, July 30 (P.T.I.):

Indian nationals in Malaya, irrespective of their enjoying Malayan federal citizenship, will be entitled to Indian citizenship which carries nationality with it on their making a declaration and getting themselves registered as Indian nationals.

The Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly is reported to have finalised clauses relating to citizenship. They provide for certain tests for citizenship at the commencement of the Republic of India, (i.e.), January 26, 1950.

Under the constitution, the Parliament by law could make all other provisions with regard to acquisition and termination of citizenship and other cognate matters.

two-thirds majority for the adoption of such a resolution.

Sardar Hukam Singh moved for the deletion of the clause which stated that no such law would be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution. He said that it should not be left to the discretion and caprices of Parliament to create or abolish at any time a Second Chamber, a provision for which had been made in the Constitution itself.

NO NEED FOR SECOND CHAMBER

Dr. P. R. Deshmukh supported the amendment of Messrs. Kamath, Sidhwa and Shibbanlal Saksena. He pointed out that there was no need for a Second Chamber in the provinces, for some of those vested interests like the Zamindars, Princes and so-called "stable elements in society and orthodoxy" were fast vanishing. He said that the evil of a Second Chamber where it existed now should be allowed to rest there and should not be allowed to expand. There should be provision only for the abolition and not for the creation of a Second Chamber.

Mr. Jaspal Rai Kapoor said that the provision of two-thirds majority was necessary in the interest of the country, as otherwise by a snap vote, without notice, a Legislative Assembly would be enabled to create a Second Chamber.

Mr. Brijeshwar Prasad pleaded for Second Chambers in view of the present political conditions and the possibility of the election on adult franchise which he said was "a leap in the dark" and which he considered as "danger to the stability of the State."

He said that a Second Chamber was most useful for all purposes at this stage of political development in the country.

The House rejected all amendments and adopted the article.

SEATS IN UPPER HOUSE

Dr. Ambedkar moved a new Article 150 leaving it to Parliament to decide the allocation of seats in the Legislative Council (Upper House) of a State, the manner of choosing persons to fill those seats, the qualifications of persons chosen and the qualifications of voters.

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State, the article states, shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of members in the Assembly of that State, provided that the membership of the Council shall in no case be less than 40.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the Drafting Committee could not come to a definite conclusion as to the composition of the Upper Chamber and hence decided to adopt the line of least resistance and leave the matter to Parliament. It was no doubt an anomaly that the Constitution, while prescribing that certain provinces should have a Second Chamber, let determination of the composition to the Parliament. But, for the moment, there was no method of resolving it.

NEW ARITHMETIC

Mr. H. V. Kamath said that he could not understand the "new arithmetic" of the Drafting Committee. Supposing a Province had 100 members, then, according to the proposal before the House, membership of the Legislative Council of that Province "should not be more than 25 or less than 40."

He was supported by Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed who described it as "an arithmetical absurdity."

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena (United Provinces) objected to the principle that Parliament should make any part of the Constitution. Once the House decided to adopt the "retrograde step" of having a Second

(Continued on page 13)

NADKARNI AND INDU DESAI'S CLOSE WIN

P.V.M. Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday. The first, second and quarter-final rounds of the Mixed Doubles in the P. V. M. Gymkhana Table Tennis Tournament were completed this evening.

Indu Desai in partnership with V. M. Nadkarni caused a surprise, for though unseeded, they defeated a greater experienced pair, Mani Bharucha and J. S. Patkar. Although the latter pair won the initial game with great difficulty at 21-18, Indu Desai and V. M. Nadkarni by their aggressive tactics, stole the two succeeding games at 23-21, and 21-16; Indu Desai used her powerful forehand drives to advantage and subdued the ever consistent Patkar and completely shadowed Mani Bharucha, who was forced time and again to confine himself to merely returning the ball. Nadkarni following the example of his partner also played aggressive game and defended as well.

Uttam Chandarana in partnership with Miss Urmila Zhaveri lost to B. A. Laljee and Suhassini Dharap in straight games.

In the other matches seeded players played up to expectations and won their rounds with little difficulty.

The following were the results:

MIXED DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: Urmila Zhaveri and Uttam Chandarana beat Aloo Pavri and P. Antia 21-16, 21-8. Suhassini Dharap and B. A. Laljee beat F. Poncha and M. Poncha 21-6, 21-12; Mani Bharucha and J. S. Patkar beat Maki Canteenwalla and J. Ezekiel 18-21, 21-12, 21-16; Khorshed Mistry and K. N. S. Narayanan w.o. Pilo Billimoria and R. Scrawalla.

SECOND ROUND: Gool Nasikwalla and Dady Kapadia beat Godfred Tarapore and Pali Dubash 21-4, 21-11; Ruby Satarawalla and P. Kumar beat Siloo Motiwala and R. Muthuswamy 18-21, 21-14, 23-21; Banoo Cama and N. B. Mistry beat Amina Joosab and I. R. Joosab 21-16, 21-11; Suhassini Dharap and B. A. Laljee beat Urmila Zhaveri and Uttam Chandarana 21-11, 21-16; Indu Desai and V. M. Nadkarni beat Dhuru Munshi and A. Engineer 21-11, 21-10; Dhun Mistry and V. V. Prabhu beat Freny Dastur and Jethu Parikh 16-21, 25-23, 21-19; Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand beat V. Abayankar and N. J. Nensey 21-13, 21-13; Mani Bharucha and J. S. Patkar beat Khorshed Mistry and K. N. S. Narayanan 22-20, 21-15.

QUARTER-FINALS: Gool Nasikwalla and Dady Kapadia beat Ruby Satarawalla and P. Kumar 21-7, 21-17; Suhassini Dharap and B. A. Laljee beat Banoo Cama and N. B. Mistry 18-21, 21-16, 21-13; Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand beat Dhun Mistry and V. V. Prabhu 21-16, 21-16; Indu Desai and V. M. Nadkarni beat Mani Bharucha and J. S. Patkar 18-21, 23-21, 21-16.

Bihar And Madras Win In Inter-Provincial Soccer

CALCUTTA, July 30 (P.T.I.): The following are the results of the two matches played in the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament today: Bihar three, Assam one. Madras two, Delhi one.

Indian Cyclists Reach Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, July 30 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Indian cyclists, A. Desai, P. Gaekwad and M. Kassim are the first competitors for the World Cycling Championships to arrive here.

They were accompanied by the Chairman of the Indian Cycling Union, Sorab H. Bhoot, and are expected to begin training at once for the championships, which are to be held here from August 20 to August 28.

Reds Raid Nationalist Headquarters

HONG KONG, July 30 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Three hundred Chinese Communists before dawn yesterday raided a Nationalist headquarters forty miles from Hong Kong and escaped with the garrison's arms.

Hong Kong press reports said the isolated Nationalists surrendered after three hours' skirmishing in which the Communists threw handgrenades. The Nationalist headquarters was only a few miles from the border of the Portuguese colony of Macao, on the China mainland.

POONA RACES:

Disaster For Punters On Opening Day

TREBLE EVENT UNSOLVED

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday. WINNER picking was a problem for punters at the opening day's meeting held today at Poona. Havana and Chand Chakor were the exceptions to oblige large followings while five winners returned three-figure dividends.

The weather was ideal and the race-track was in excellent condition but surprisingly lengthy viridities were recorded in most events. Pessimist and Merry Windsor only won in close finishes.

With the success of rank outsiders in the races for the treble pool event no punter was able to solve it and hence the accrued amount, Rs. 24,110 — has been carried forward for next Saturday's meeting.

Havana, facile winner of the opening event, the lowest division of the Neral Plate moved on tight-reins at most stages of the journey and judging on this, Buckley's charge will be hard to beat when next saddled.

That one time doped Magnificent who recently got a clearance was the quickest to jump out from the gate and allowing none of her opponents to settle, she scored with consummate ease and later she was ordered to be ramped by the authorities.

Trainer Buckley got the distinction with a double through Havana and Merry Windsor.

The following are the result:—

THE NERAL PLATE, Division III. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's HAVANA 8-12

Uttamsingh

Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's TAWAQUL

8-12 Antoo

Messrs. L. Gwilt and G. Gardners

Lewis' TARAHUA 6-12 Kadam

Mr. W. W. Walker's HEART-

BREAKER 8-12 B. Khaili

Not run: Botticelli, Furat, and Stoney.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Head, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 60.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Major A. Swamvur's PRONE

AGAIN 7-10 Mahomedali

Maharaja of Gwalior's GWALIOR

EXPRESS 8-4 Kasbekar

Maharani Seeta Devi's GURJARI

8-2 S. Chavan

Mr. Sion P. Nessim's PROVE IT

8-7 P. Khade

Not run: Magic Love.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 46 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 135. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas.

THE NERAL PLATE, Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST

8-12 Purlusing

Messrs. A. S. Motabbay and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 8-12 P. Khade

Mrs. M. C. Raja Sekhar and Mr. P. Ferrelly's MALABAR STAR

8-12 Shaikh

Mr. K. M. Modi's THUNDERER

8-12 Medhe

Not run: Mathaba.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/4 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 399. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE BHOPAL PLATE, Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's QUEEN OF

GWALIOR 8-1 Kasbekar

Mrs. Clara Hill's GENTLE WHIS-

PER 8-5 S. Chavan

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PLAY

ON 8-12 P. Khade

Messrs. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 8-12

Kheemsingh

Not run: Sweetie Shah and Rival.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE NERAL PLATE, Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Sakinabai H. Ahmedbhai and Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhai's CHAND

CHAKOR 8-12 Kheemsingh

Mr. Diamond's LERINS 8-12 Duffy

Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-12 S. Chavan

Mr. K. M. Mistry's SHAH PRE-

DOON 8-12 Antoo

All ran

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: A. L. J. T. 1/2.

THE BHOPAL PLATE, Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU

8-8 S. Chavan

Maharaja of Gwalior's SHAH

NAWAZ 8-9 Kasbekar

Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT

8-10 P. Khade

Maharaja of Kashmir's SPRING

CHICKEN 8-9 Duffy

All ran

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 31 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 26 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE LONI PLATE, Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's MERRY

WINDSOR 9-2 Devanay

Mrs. A. I. J. Talib's TAMANNA

8-10 Antoo

Mr. J. B. Reporter's ZANZAVAT

7-6 Shiba

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thadani's

MAYFAIR LADY 7-4 J. Bhosle

Not run: Sweetest Desire, Magic

Hour and Army and Navy

Won by: Short Head, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 174. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE LONI PLATE, Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT

8-6 Damodar

Messrs. G. R. Kolte and Ahmed

Abbas' PRINCE OF MAHAD

8-12 Hanumansingh

Mr. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP

8-9 A. Ahmed

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadi's

RIVIERA 8-5 Duffy

Not run: The Girl Friend and Vagabond Queen.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 234. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 14 and Rs. 27.

Trainer: Sarafally Moosa.

KANGA CRICKET LEAGUE

Matches For Today

BOMBAY, Saturday. The following are the matches scheduled to be played today in the Kanga Cricket League:—

SENIOR LEAGUE

Young Zoroastrian vs. Dadar Union S. C. at Young Zoroastrian ground.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Maharashtra Young Cricketers at the Islam Gymkhana ground.

Sunder C. C. vs. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the Hindu Gymkhana ground.

Baronet C. C. vs. Fort Vijaya C. C. at the Baronet C. C. ground.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Jolly Cricketers at the C. C. I.

JUNIOR LEAGUE

Hindu Gymkhana (North) vs. Prabhu Young Cricketers at Hindu Gymkhana (North) ground.

Khar Gymkhana vs. Gowd Saraswat at the Khar Gymkhana.

Bohra Cricketers vs. Parsee Cyclists at the Parsee Cyclists ground.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Brother's Club at the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

New Hind S. C. vs. National C. C. at the Sunder C. C. ground.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, July 30 (P.T.I.): The two matches played today in the First Division Football League resulted as follows:

Kalighat two, Rajasthan one.

E. I. Railway Sports Club two, Bhawanigore one.

TWO GRAND GOALS BY TULLY

Railway Win Harwood League Encounter

BOMBAY, Saturday. Heavy rainfall throughout the course of the day made conditions underfoot on the Cooperage Football Ground disastrous to both sides and the heavy ball travelled with difficulty. Players slipped with ease. The Railway fully booted won by three goals to nil against Rashid Sports Club.

In the closing stage of the first session James getting first to a long pass which he attempted from close in and beat Anthony in goal easily. Anthony slipped in attempting to save. The Railway dominated play throughout this period and prevailed by a solitary goal.

Rashids should have equalized on resumption as Referee Godinho awarded an indirect kick just two yards away from goal against goalkeeper Puthoo of the Railway for holding on to the ball too long but Arichnathan failed to get the ball past the first of legs.

But G.I.P. had still better chance when Shanker handled the ball in the goalmouth and Tully taking the penalty kick shot straight into the goalie who saved well. In the last few minutes Tully consolidated the Railway position with a long kick. Tully soon put in a third with another long shot, just ten yards outside the box.

The Teams:—

G.I.P. RLY:— Puthoo; R. Almeida, Eagle, Castellino, E. Duncan, Bhickoo, M. D'Souza, Tambe, Tully, Shiva, James.

RASHID S.C.:— Anthony; Panna, Hussain; Raffie, Shanker, Narayan; Frank, Dass, Arichnathan, Pasram, Varghese.

Referee:— C. X. Godinho.

Tatas Succumb To Collegians

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday. St. Xavier's College "A" defeated Tata's "A" in the First Division of the Indian Football League by the odd goal in three.

In one of the keen encounters witnessed on the Parel Ground this evening was by far the best and the second half proved to be the fateful one. The Collegians drew first blood through Gracias in the seventh minute of play in the second moiety. Five minutes before the end Tata's equalized through Winget, their left inner, but doggedly the Collegians fought on and were rewarded when in the last minute of play Martin netted the winning goal for them.

Earlier, Little Pioneers beat Dockyard "A" by three goals to one on the same ground. Pakrasi, Bhattacharya and Chakravaty scored for the winners, while Martin scored for the Dockyard.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Third Division Combined vs. Goans 'B' (Friendly).

5-45 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. St. Francis Goans (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel 3-30 p.m. S.I.E.E. vs. Antonio Da Silva (Final Junior Section Fifth Div Harwood League).

4-30 p.m. General Motors vs. Indian Gymkhana.

5-40 p.m. St. Mary's vs. Don Bosco (Final Senior Section Fifth Division Harwood League).

TABLE TENNIS

P.V.M. Gymkhana

10 a.m. Second and Third rounds of Boys Singles.

4-30 p.m. Second and Third rounds of Upper Half of Women's Singles.

6 p.m. Second and Third rounds of lower half of Women's Singles.

CRICKET

Kanga League Matches

BADMINTON

Randra Gymkhana

4 p.m. Suburban Open Tournament.

INDIA GAINS IN 'CEASE FIRE' LINE AGREEMENT

Check On Enemy Infiltrations

AZAD KASHMIR ACTIVITY, STILL A DISTURBING FACTOR

SRINAGAR, July 30 (PTI).

THE Government of India have ratified the Agreement reached at the Joint Military Conference held in Karachi, drawing up an agreed demarcation line for the entire Jammu and Kashmir State. This decision was telegraphically conveyed to the Chairman of the Kashmir Commission here this morning by Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary-General of the External Affairs Department, Government of India.

THE official document connected with the ratification is expected here shortly. Pakistan, it is understood, had already orally ratified the Agreement, and had expressed its to the Truce Sub-Committee in Karachi two days ago. The actual instrument of ratification is expected here in a day or two.

A full meeting of the Kashmir Commission here today decided to depute Mr. H. Samper, Colombian Member of the Commission, and Mr. Eric Colban, Personal Representative to the United Nations Secretary-General to visit Delhi and Karachi for important discussions with Indian and Pakistan governments to ascertain their attitude on the remaining issues in the way of the truce agreement, as envisaged in part two of the resolution of August 1948.

POLITICAL ASPECT TO FOLLOW
Now that agreement has been reached on the demarcation line, present discussions will relate to the political aspect of the Truce Agreement, it is understood.

Mr. Samper is leaving Srinagar tomorrow for Delhi from where he will proceed to Karachi.

NO POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

NEW DELHI, July 30 (PTI): The military cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir, ratified by the Government of India, has no political implications, and must not be confused with Part II of the August 13 resolution of the United Nations Kashmir Commission relating to truce, it was authoritatively stated here today.

The object of the military cease-fire line is to stop infiltrations and raids. There was no cease-fire line on January 1, 1949, when operations were suspended. Troops were halted where they were and no move was permitted forward by either side.

Infiltrations, however have taken place since January and, to prevent further deterioration of the situation, it became necessary to have a clear demarcated line agreed upon by both parties to stop infiltrations, to prevent raids and to help the United Nations Commission to investigate alleged violations of the cease-fire.

NO-MAN'S-LAND

At the Inter-Dominion Conference held early in March, the cease-fire line was fixed in the western sector of the 800-mile front, leaving five points in the western sector undetermined. No agreement, however, could be reached on the cease-fire line in the snow-covered northern sector, where large tracts of no-man's-land existed.

Since March, infiltrations continued into the no-man's-land and to prevent this, meetings were held in Karachi from July 18 to 27, as a result of which, a clear demarcation line was agreed upon by both parties. It is this line which has now been ratified by India, which was represented at the Karachi Conference by Lt.-Gen. S. M. Srinagere, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, who had played an important part in the Jammu and Kashmir operations as

Rummy For Stakes Is Illegal

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay has noticed the criticism that has been appearing in a section of the Press about the warning given by the Commissioner of Police to the clubs in Bombay City against playing rummy for stakes in their premises. The criticism is misinformed inasmuch as the warning does not represent an additional prohibitory order. The playing of such games for stakes in places such as clubs has been prohibited under the existing law, which was, so far, not being strictly enforced. As the Bombay Police now intended, in deference to popular will, to enforce the law strictly, the Commissioner of Police has merely cautioned the clubs before launching prosecutions.

Overall Commander of the Indian troops there.

INDIAN OBJECTIONS

It is learnt that the agreement was ultimately reached at Karachi, on the basis of a compromise line drawn up for the second time by Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvoe, the Kashmir Commission's Chief Military Adviser. The first line suggested by him was considered very unfair by the Indian Delegation and was subsequently modified to meet Indian objections.

According to the new line, Pakistan will within a month withdraw from an area of about 75 square miles south of the Kishtenganga in the northern sector. India agreed to go back about five miles from Tatabat. It has been stipulated that when the Indian Army goes to the new lines, the troops must be 500 yards from Pakistan's line.

DEMILITARIZED ZONE

The new line secures for India the Lolab Valley, Gurez and the Tilt Valley. At the insistence of the Indian representatives, an area of about 35 square miles between Gurez and Buzul has been declared a demilitarized zone.

Purely from a military point of view, it is believed, by competent Indian observers that India is today in a much stronger position than she was on the "cease-fire" day on January 1. One "disturbing factor", however, is continued reports that the so-called "Azad Kashmiris" and tribesmen in Gilgit and Baltistan are being given intensive military training.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Now that a "cease-fire" has been agreed upon, the next step would probably be efforts to exchange prisoners. Pakistan has 600 Indian prisoners, about 150 belonging to the Indian Army, and the rest to the State Forces, which bore the brunt of the first wave of invasion. India has about 100 prisoners belonging to regular Pakistan forces and the "Azad Kashmir" forces.

SAXENA NOT HAPPY OVER AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI): "The agreement on the cease-fire line at Karachi, which the Government of India have ratified today is an event of far reaching importance, but the people in India do not seem to have understood its full implications. The Pakistan press is jubilant, and the 'Dawn' has characterised it as a 'silly lining of a dark cloud'. I am deeply grieved at this agreement which is another surrender to Pakistan," observes, Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena, M.C.A., in the course of a statement to the press the agreement on the cease-fire line arrived at Karachi recently, which the government of India ratified today.

Continuing he says "by giving up the control of the Kishtenganga river and the Buzul pass train, we have again let down our military forces who conquered every inch of the valley by spilling precious blood. The fact that the military experts refused to agree to Pakistan demands and came back to Delhi for instructions clearly shows the amount of importance which they attach to the possession of Kishtenganga valley and the Buzul pass which were occupied by the Pakistan forces after the cease-fire on January 1, 1949.

"A great deal of fuss is being made about the plebiscite. Originally the proposal for plebiscite was an internal arrangement between the Government of India and the Ruler of Kashmir. Obviously, a plebiscite could only be held, when normal conditions were restored. But now, it is supposed that the plebiscite is some imposition upon India from without. This is causing a great deal of harm to India and Kashmir.

"At present, the Commission must ensure the removal of every Pakistan soldier from the soil of Kashmir and the authority of Sheikh Abdullah over the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir must be established beyond doubt. Then alone, measures for restoring normal conditions can begin.

Gond Couple Finish Tiger In Straight Fight

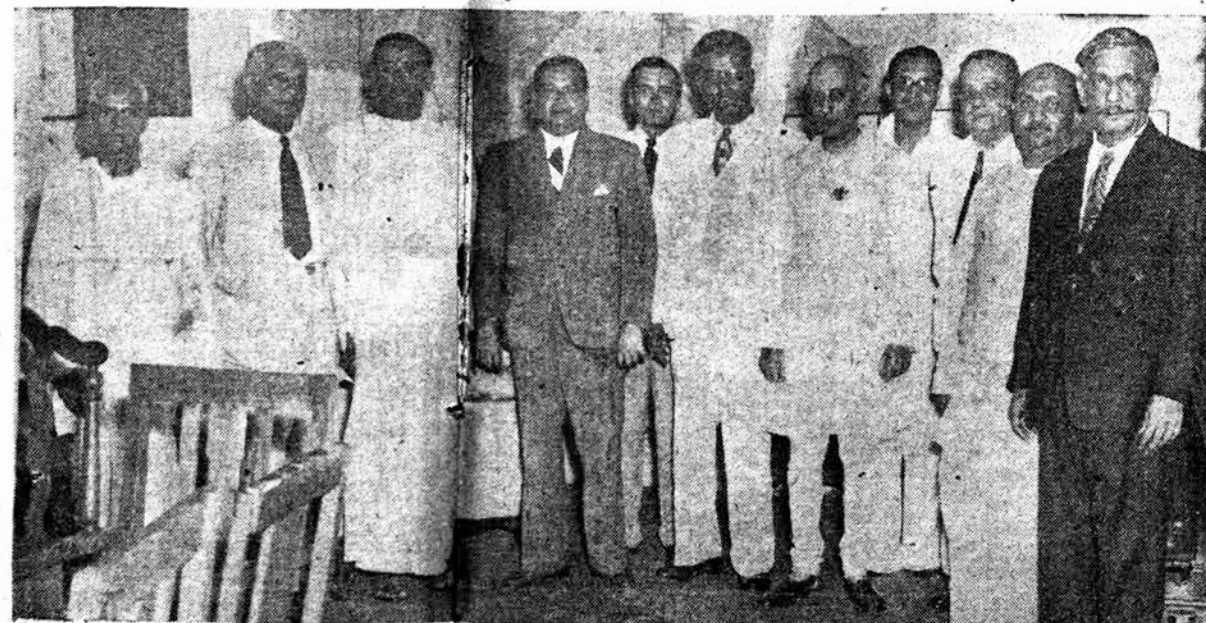
JUBBULPORE, July 30.

ARMED with their traditional spears and axes, a Gond couple have worsted in a straight face-to-face fight two cattle-lifting tigers.

Attracted by the sound of his frightened cattle, the Gond, a resident of a village in the hilly south Rewa area, rushed into the cattleshed to find a prowling tigris. Using his spear dexterously, the hardy aborigine kept the animal at bay till his wife, joining him with an axe, killed it.

Later the same night, another tigris in the cattleshed brought the Gond out this time to do battle with a tiger, and unaided, he finished off the animal with his spear. The carcasses of the two animals were brought to the District Magistrate of Sahdol.

FRENCH INDIAN DELEGATION MEETS NEHRU



The French Indian delegation led by M. Goubert has recently arrived in New Delhi to discuss the future setup of the four French settlements in India, should these merge with this country. The delegation met the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India at New Delhi on Friday.

Left to right: Mr. Devisagamani, Minister for Economic Affairs; Mr. Balasubramaniam (leader of the Delegation); Mr. S. Subramaniam Pillai, Member of Supply; Mr. Mutti Pillai, Mayor of Pondicherry; Mr. P. A. Menon; Mr. Pahrswamy Pillai, Member, French Senate; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Mr. M. R. A. Baig; Mr. E. Goubert (leader of the Delegation); Mr. Mutti Kumarappa Reddiar, Minister of Public Works; and Mr. Camendra Mudalliar, Minister of Finance.

TROUBLE OVER PORTER'S FARE

80 Persons Injured In Sealdah Clash

CALCUTTA, July 30 (PTI): One person was killed and about 80 others, including some policemen, were injured in a clash between a passenger train and a bus at Sealdah station and its adjoining areas today. The clash which originated over an altercation between a passenger and a coolie on the question of fare, has now spread to areas adjoining Sealdah station. Several cases of stray assaults on passersby have occurred in the area, as a result of which over a dozen persons have been removed to hospital. All shops and business establishments in the locality were immediately closed, and the police are now patrolling the area.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN STRAY INCIDENTS

One person was reported to have been killed, and about 80 others injured in stray incidents in Central Calcutta till about 9 p.m.

Of the injured, 26 were admitted to hospitals while the rest with minor injuries were attended to and discharged. Armed police were posted at important street crossings in the disturbed area and mobile police were also patrolling the streets. The tension was gradually subsiding.

Till 10 tonight, twenty-five persons were arrested in connection with the stray assaults and for the murder of one man in Lower Circular Road area.

NAIROBI, July 30, (PTI-Reuters): An inter-territorial conference on rice production in East Africa and the territories immediately south of Nanyassa and Northern Rhodesia is expected to open at Tabora, Tanganyika, in October.

President To Declare "Emergency"

CONGRESS PARTY AGAINST VESTING POWER IN GOVERNORS

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API).

THE Congress Assembly today decided not to confer upon the Governor of a State of the Indian Union the discretionary power to suspend the administration of a State in the event of an emergency, it is learnt.

SARDAR PATEL ADVISED COMPLETE REST

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 30. Reports received here from Delhi say that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's health is not very good and doctors have advised him to take complete rest — even in Delhi — and not to undertake the strain of tour.

Stop Press

Pakistan Admits Bombing

KARACHI, July 30 (PTI-Reuters): The Joint Afghan-Pakistan report on a border incident of June 12 which investigated stated that a Pakistani Air Force plane fired rockets at Afghan assembled within their own territory owing to "bona fide" mistake. Members of the Afghan delegation have now given the number of casualties as 23 killed, missing and 24 injured. The Pakistan delegation accepts these figures. The question of compensation has been left for negotiation by the Afghan Government with the Pakistani Ambassador in Afghanistan.

SHAW NOT HAPPY OVER BIRTHDAY

LONDON, July 30 (UPI).—Mr. Bernard Shaw neither recognises neither birthdays nor the entreaties of the press. His household offered to bake a cake on his 93rd birthday, but he said: "Sir Bernard Cripps can't afford 93 candles." Reporters who have been loitering on the grass outside Shaw's corner were disappointed.

The party is believed to have accepted a proposal by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that the power to issue a Proclamation of Emergency should be vested only in the President of the Union. The Party further agreed that the manner in which the State taken over by the Centre should be administered should be decided by Parliament.

Originally it was intended that the Governor should have power to suspend the constitution for 15 days in the first instance, but the President should decide whether the period of emergency should be ended or extended.

The Party is stated to have recommended the inclusion of a new clause in the constitution guaranteeing States of the Union that the Centre would come to their rescue in the event of external aggression or internal disorder. One of the reasons which influenced this decision is the fact that the armies of many of the Indian States are being merged in the Indian Army.

Red Detenus Assault Watch And Ward Staff

SECUNDERABAD, July 30 (U.P.I.): Trouble is reported to have broken out on Wednesday last in Hyderabad Central Jail, when the Communist detenus assaulted the Watch and Ward staff. Police intervention was immediately sought and the situation brought under control.

A strict vigilance is kept on the detenus. Following the incident the Communist detenus are understood to have resorted to hunger-strike.

INDO-PAK-SOUTH AFRICAN TALKS

KARACHI, July 30 (PTI-Reuters): South Africa has agreed to hold preliminary talks with India and Pakistan on the treatment of their nationals in the Union, the Pakistan Associated Press learned from a reliable source tonight. The talks would be concerned only with compiling an agenda for possible future discussions on the problem, the source added.

MAO TSE-TUNG OVER-OPTIMISTIC

When Reds Will Reach Canton?

HONG KONG, July 30 (PTI-Reuters): Communist armies striking south-westward along the highways intersecting the rich rice fields of Hunan province, were today threatening to cut the Canton-Hankow railway at Lei-yang, 50-miles south of the rail junction city of Hengyang.

The loss of Lei-yang would drive a deep wedge in the Nationalist defence and cut rail connection between Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

OVER OPTIMISTIC
In view of the obstacles still to be surmounted, Nationalist observers in Canton believe that Communist leader Mao Tse-tung's statement that his armies will be in Canton by August 15, is over optimistic.

President Li Flies To Canton

TAIPEH, (Formosa), July 30, (PTI-Reuters): Chinese acting President Li Tsung-chen left for Canton this afternoon after talks with top-rank leaders believed to concern the opening of a new front on the mainland.

JAP FISHING VESSELS SEIZED
TOKYO, July 30: Chinese Nationalist warships were today reported to be "capturing" and arming Japanese fishing vessels.

Gen. MacArthur has protested to the Chinese mission here against the seizure of eleven motor-driven Japanese fishing craft. Two of these have escaped but the other nine are still in Chinese hands. They are stated to have been seized around the latitude of Shanghai both inside and outside Japanese authorised fishing areas.

CENTRE TO BACK BOMBAY'S ANTI-POLIO CRUSADE

BOMBAY, July 30.

India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, said here today that the Central Government was prepared to give any help required by the Bombay Government to fight poliomyelitis, (infantile paralysis) now prevalent in the city.

About seventy cases of poliomyelitis have been reported during the last twenty days.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur told the Press Trust of India that Bombay's Health Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, has assured her that all possible measures were being taken to prevent the spread of the disease and that there was no cause for alarm.

Autonomous Status For French Settlements

INDIA'S ASSURANCE TO DELEGATION

Hopes Of Merger With Dominion

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API).

THE Government of India have offered to include in the Indian Union the French possessions in India as "an autonomous state" in the event of the people in those possessions giving a verdict in favour of merger with India, M. Edouard Goubert, leader of the delegation from French India, told the P.T.I. here today.

The delegation met the Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday and also had discussions with officials of the External Affairs Ministry and M. Daniel Levi, French Ambassador in India, regarding the future of French settlements in India.

M. Goubert said that one constitutional difficulty felt by the Government of India in their offer, however, was about representation of the people of French India in the Indian Parliament. While the draft constitution of India allowed one representative for about every three-quarter million, the total population of the four French settlements—Pondicherry, Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam—was only three lakhs. The Government of India, M. Goubert added, would give special consideration to this position.

M. Goubert said that the delegation would return to Pondicherry on August 2 and submit a report of their discussions with the Government of India to the Municipal Congress, representing sixteen municipalities of the four French settlements to be called at Pondicherry. Final decision regarding acceptance of the offer rested with the Municipal Congress which was "the only representative body of the people of French India."

M. Fakirism Pillai, member of the French Republican Senate, who accompanied the delegation, said "the offer of the Indian Government will also be discussed by the French Republican Parliament, when it reassembled on October 21."

NO CONNECTION WITH INDIAN PARTY

M. Goubert said that the recently constituted Socialist Party of French India "has no connection with the Indian Socialist Party of India. The Party was formed with a view to checking the increasing menace of Communists in French India."

M. Balasubramaniam told the P.T.I. that the talks with the Indian Government had been "very satisfactory. The reception accorded to the delegation by the leaders and people of India was encouraging."

Mid-Air Collision
NEW YORK, July 30 (PTI-Reuters): A Dakota (Dc. three) Commercial airliner and an army aircraft collided in mid-air near Fort Dix, New Jersey today. Six people were reported killed.

"Black List" & "Not So Black List"

LAHORE, July 29, (PTI-Reuters):

"Preliminary Probing" through secret agencies into allegations against 71 ex-members of the Legislative Assembly, including ex-Ministers in West Punjab has now been completed, an official source disclosed today. As a result he said three separate lists have been compiled—a "black list" of 18 persons, against whom there are serious allegations of misappropriation of property and abuse of their positions; a list of 18, who are found to be "neither so black nor so white" but against whom "firm evidence was lacking," and a third with practically a clean record. The West Punjab Governor, it is understood, has now ordered that formal cases should be registered against the 18 persons on the "black list" and that regular police investigations should be started.

NO UNDERTAKING GIVEN BEFORE LIFTING BAN

NAGPUR, July 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the Chief of the R.S.S., said here today: "I have given no undertaking of any kind to the Government of India."

Mr. Golwalkar, who was speaking at a reception held in his honour by four prominent citizens of Nagpur, added: "The Government of India may be right from their point of view in what they have said in their 'Communique' of July 12 lifting the ban on the R.S.S. But I can assure you that I have done nothing either by word of mouth or in writing, which is derogatory to the principles and self-respect of the R.S.S. organisation."

The R.S.S. leader said that a compromise was always possible. He had retracted one step by accepting Mr. T. T. Venkatarana Sastri's advice to put down on paper what existed unwritten, though he regarded as "transgression of the limits of administration" the demand for the constitution of a party or organisation by any democratic government.

Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, Chief of the R.S.S., told the Press Trust of India today that he was looking into the question of the arrests of R.S.S. workers in Bombay for defying the Police Commissioner's ban on processions.

Mr. P. B. Dani, General Secretary of the R.S.S., said that they hoped to take up the matter with Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and settle it.

U.K. Honour For Four Indian Dentists

NEW DELHI, July 30, (PTI): Four Indian dentists have received the Fellowship of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, considered to be the highest dental honour in the United Kingdom, according to the Secretary of the All-India Dental Association, New Delhi.

The doctors are: Dr. R. Ahmed, Calcutta, Dr. V. M. Desai, Bombay, Dr. N. N. Berry, Delhi, and Dr. H. P. Moolgankar, Bombay.

B.A.A. MARATHON CHAMPIONSHIP

Jack Holden Wins For Third Successive Year

BIRMINGHAM, July 30 (PTI-Reuters): Jack Holden, 42-year old British International, won the British Amateur Athletic Association Marathon Championship for the third successive time when he covered the 26-miles 385-yards course here today in 2 hours 34-minutes 10.6 seconds.

Tom Richards, second in the Olympic Games Marathon, finished second in 2 hours 38 minutes 8 seconds followed by C. H. Balard in 2 hours 38 minutes 42 seconds. There were 45 starters.

Skiply:

WALLACE'S UNBEATEN CENTURY

New Zealanders Score 360 For Six

SWANSEA, July 30 (PTI-Reuters).—New Zealand commenced their match against Glamorgan disastrously but at the close of play had put up a total of 360 for the loss of six wickets. Wallace remained unbeaten with 165. Smith also ably supported him contributing 71 before being lbw to Hever.

New Zealand began a match against Glamorgan, the County Champions here today in cloudy weather but on a good wicket. The teams are:

GLAMORGAN: E. Davies, P. Clift, W. G. Parkhouse, A. Watkins, M. Robinson, W. Wooller, S. Montgomery, B. L. Muncer, H. Davies, N. Hever and S. Trick.

NEW ZEALAND: B. Sutcliffe, V. J. Scott, W. M. Wallace, W. A. Hadlee, F. B. Smith, M. P. Donnelly, G. O. Rabone, P. L. Mooney, C. Burke, T. B. Burt and G. F. Cresswell.

The county champions struck a quick blow by getting Sutcliffe's wicket when New Zealand had only just reached double figures and within fifteen minutes Scott was also back in the pavilion with only twenty-five runs on the board.

The New Zealanders had travelled down in sleeper compartments from Sheffield and did not arrive at Swansea until six o'clock this morning and they must have been relieved to win the toss.

Sutcliffe's wicket fell at fourteen and Scott went eleven runs later, both credited to Hever, who is usually rested in the Swansea matches because supposedly the pitch is not suited to his type of bowling. He had captured the wickets of the opening pair at a personal cost of only six runs.

Hadlee always searching for runs, was missed when 35 but he did not profit by it, for in the next over he made no attempt to play a stroke and was bowled at 85.

Wallace made a cautious start but by lunch the tourists were 109 for three.

The New Zealand pair remained for fifteen minutes adding to the lunch total when Wooller introduced his attack after the interval. Some in the crowd of 20,000 called for more action after only 13 runs, including two fours, had been scored in half an hour.

The batsmen responded and the pace quickened. The fourth wicket partnership added 84 in 95 minutes before Donnelly, who was settling down and playing attractively, was bowled by a faster well pitched ball. Joined by Smith, Wallace continued to play an innings of contrasting moods and completed his century just before tea taken at 24 for four. He had been batting three hours and a half hitting 13 fours.

SCORE-BOARD

NEW ZEALAND (1st innings) Sutcliffe c. Wooller b. Hever 4; Scott c. Clift b. Hever 15; Hadlee b. Watkins 39; Wallace not out 165; Donnelly b. Watkins 39; Smith lbw Hever 71; Rabone run out 0; Mooney not out 0; Extras 27; Total (for 6 wickets) 360.

Close Finish In 234-Year Old Watermen's Race

LONDON, July 29 (PTI-Reuters): Albert Dymott, a Gravesend waterman, today won the historic Doggetts Coat and Badge Rowing Race over a course of nearly four and three quarter miles on the Thames today after one of the closest finishes in the history of the 234-year-old event. He beat Len Dunn of Millwall by half a length.

The race is confined to young watermen just out of their apprenticeship.

INDIA'S CAPTAIN TO BE APPOINTED AT TODAY'S BOARD MEETING

Vizy's Suggestion Of A Test On Matting Wicket To Be Considered

BOMBAY, July 30 (P.T.I.).—The "Commonwealth-tour" Sub-Committee and the Ranji Trophy Rules Revision Sub-Committee met here today on the eve of the meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, tomorrow.

Recommendations for the revision of the Ranji Trophy rules and the draw for this year's Ranji Trophy matches will be placed before the Board meeting tomorrow for approval.

The tour Sub-Committee will submit to the Board the final itinerary for the coming Commonwealth cricket team's tour of India. Allotment of a test match to a matting wicket centre, preferably to the United Provinces, is understood to have been considered by the Committee. The proposal was made by the Chairman of the United Provinces Cricket Association, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram.

Among the important items in the agenda for tomorrow's Board meeting are:

1. Election of office-bearers,
2. The appointment of the captain of the Indian team to play against Commonwealth cricket team, and
3. Consideration of the Amarnath case.

The following members of the Board have arrived here today to participate in the Board meeting:

J. C. Mukerjee, Col. C. K. Nayudu and Rao Sahib, K. S. Ranga Rao, Vice Presidents, Pankaj Gupta and Niren Dey (Bengal), B. R. Karghal (Bihar), Chandu Sarwate (Holkar), H. R. Malotra (Delhi), Raja of Dhrol (Kathlawar) and S. N. Thakore (Gujrat).

THACKERSEY AND KOPPIKAR BEATEN

Easy Victory For Lewis In Suburban Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday. Badminton fans who had gone to witness the matches at Bandra Gymkhana this evening were disappointed, as almost all the matches proved tame affairs.

The only interesting match was the one in which Kirawant and Raut got better of a well known combination in Koppikar and Thackersey.

Koppikar and Thackersey started in masterly fashion and won the first set with comparative ease. In the second and third set Thackersey, however made too many mistakes, as a result, Kirawant and Raut rose to the occasion and won the match at 9-15, 15-12, 15-9. Kirawant was however, best of the four and he was mainly responsible for creating openings, particularly at the net of which his partner took full advantage.

Men's Singles matches were all one sided. George Lewis, who captained India in the Thomas Cup, showed his skill in beating T. Prabhakar without conceding a single point.

The following were the results:—

Men's Doubles
K. K. Sachdev and K. L. Suri beat J. S. Batiwala and M. H. Fezi, 15-3, 15-4; S. G. Pendulkar and P. Nadkarni beat S. S. Parulekar and Shete, 15-4, 15-9; L. R. Agaskar and B. C. Raikar beat C. L. De Souza and G. Fernandes, 12-15, 15-4, 15-12; J. G. Kirawant and P. D. Raut beat B. P. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey, 9-15, 15-12, 15-9; C. P. Merchant and G. S. Kalyanpur beat S. G. Damle and Rodrigues, 15-10, 15-5.

Women's Doubles
Miss Betty Farias and Mrs. K. N. Gujer beat Mrs. C. Castellino and Another, 15-7, 15-7; Mrs. R. Gudar and Miss H. N. Dubash beat Mrs. B. A. Hussein and Mrs. B. Castellino, 15-5, 15-5.

Men's Singles
B. D. Shroff beat M. N. Desai, 15-4, 15-1; P. S. Nilkanth beat V. R. Varadkar, 15-3, 15-10; G. Lewis beat T. Prabhakar, 15-0, 15-0; W. Go A. R. Kavarana, 15-8, 15-3.

Mixed Doubles
M. Pereira and Miss T. Gurzai W. O. C. D. Dias and Another

Today's Fixtures.
At the Bandra Gymkhana
4-30 p.m. Miss V. M. Oak and Miss P. D. Shroff vs Miss S. P. Fazel and Miss K. Bharucha 4-50 B. Kumble vs. C. J. D'Souza 6-10 S. P. Suri vs. G. Fernandes 5-30 S. S. Parulekar vs. H. K. Talyarkhan 5-50 D. G. Mulekar

OUR AMBASSADOR TO EIRE

Krishna Menon Presents Credentials

DUBLIN, July 30, (P.T.I-Reuters): Surrounded by a full state ceremonial, Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, and also Ambassador to Eire, presented his credentials to President Sean T. O'Kelly at the President's House in the Phoenix Park here today.

The Ambassador presented his letter of credence signed by the King.

BIG STEP IN PALESTINE CONCILIATION TALKS

LAUSANNE, July 29 (PTI-Reuters). The three-month-old Palestine conciliation talks here took their biggest step forward today when Arab delegates indicated that they might accept a new Israeli offer to take back a substantial number of Arab refugees.

The Israeli offer was made to the United Nations Conciliation Commission yesterday by Mr. Reuven Shiloah, joint leader of the Israeli delegation.

A spokesman for the Commission said tonight that the four Arab delegations to whom the offer was transmitted appeared to be "fairly receptive" they promised to give their answer on Tuesday.

CONFIDENCE VOTE FOR SONGKRAM CABINET

BANGKOK, July 30 (PTI-Reuters). Thailand's Lower House of Parliament today passed by 63 votes to 31 a motion of confidence in the Government of Premier Marshal Luang Pibul Songkram.

Political observers think Premier Pibul stay reshuffle his cabinet, moving Liang Jayagarn from Deputy Interior Minister to Industry Minister.

INTERNATIONAL BANK LOAN TALKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 30 (PTI): Discussions on dollar loans for some of India's large river valley projects commenced here today between representatives of the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power and Mr. A. D. Spotswood, a senior member of the International Bank.

Mr. Spotswood arrived in New Delhi by air from the United States last night and will remain here up to August 3, when he will leave for Calcutta.

K.L.M. PLANE DISASTER ENQUIRY ENDS

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP): The Committee enquiring into the K.L.M. aircraft disaster near Bombay on July 12 concluded its investigations today at the Palam Aerodrome, from where the plane took off.

Three Dutch experts Mr. M. S. Samminga, Chief Accident Investigation Officer of the Netherlands Government, Capt. Mohun, General Flight Superintendent, and Prof. H. J. Vandr Mass, Aeronautical Engineering Expert, who were associated with the enquiry are leaving tomorrow for Holland.

The report is expected to be published after ten days.

LONDON, July 30 (PTI-Reuters): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Chairman of the All India Editors Conference, said in London today that he believed 1950 would be the crucial year of the Twentieth Century for the whole world.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, July 30.

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh received Rev. Harold Statchell.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the King Edward Memorial Hospital, where she was received by the Chairman, Sardar S. C. Moodliar, and the President, Mr. M. N. Mehta.

His Excellency visited the Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, where he was received by the Honorary Superintendent, Col. B. Basu.

JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN

CALCUTTA, July 30 (PTI).

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, is arriving here on August 2 on a week's visit.

NEW LOOK IN BATAVIA

Indonesian And Dutch National Anthems

BATAVIA, July 30 (P.T.I-Reuters): Dutchmen and Indonesian Republicans and Federalists stood to attention together, as the Dutch and Indonesian National Anthems were played in succession for the first time here tonight.

Among them were the Netherlands Crown Representative, Doctor Antonius Lovink, and the Indonesian Prime Minister Doctor Mohamad Hatta, attending a reception given by the Federalist leaders for visiting Republican delegates to the Inter-Indonesian Conference.

According to usually well-informed sources, the Dutch and Republican Delegations are likely to meet under the United Nations auspices on Monday to formalise a cease-fire agreement.

The date for cessation of hostilities is expected to be August 5, a day before the first Indonesian Delegates to Hague conference with the Dutch are scheduled to leave Batavia.

INDONESIAN CEASE-FIRE TALKS

BATAVIA, July 30, (PTI-Reuters): Implementation of the third General Cease-fire Agreement in the present Indonesian dispute is unlikely to begin before Monday, according to usually well informed sources here.

The agreement, announced yesterday after informal talks at Jogjakarta, has still to be formally approved at a meeting of Dutch and Republican delegates under the auspices of the United Nations Commission.

According to present indications, this meeting is not likely to be held before Monday, although it may possibly be held tomorrow.

After formal approval, details of the agreement may be made public and orders for a cease-fire at a date agreed to by both sides issued to Dutch and Republican forces.

REPLY FROM THE HAGUE

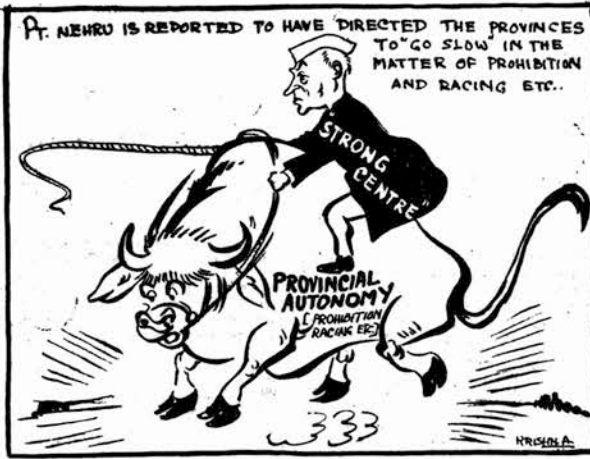
According to usually well informed Dutch sources, Dutch delegates have cabled terms of the agreement to The Hague and they expect a reply tonight.

The order, when issued, will affect an estimated 100,000 Dutch servicemen here and about 30,000 Indonesians in the Royal Indonesian Army. Total Republican guerrilla forces are not known.

A second session of the Inter-Indonesian Conference between Republicans and Federalists, scheduled to begin here today, was postponed until tomorrow, because of the delayed arrival of the Republican delegates.

Magistrate Arrested On Bribery Charge

CUTTACK, July 30, (PTI): A Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a mofussil district was, it is learnt here, arrested on July 27 on a charge of accepting illegal gratification in a case pending in his own court. The police later searched his residence and seized over Rs. 7,874 in currency notes. The arrested officer has since been suspended and the case is now under investigation.



UPPER CHAMBERS IN PROVINCES

(Continued from page 12)

Chamber, it should blunt its edge by laying down the necessary safeguards in the Constitution.

SCOPE FOR INTELLECTUALS. Prof. Saksena moved an amendment which, he said, would enable intellectuals to enter the Upper House and at the same time introduce a popular element. Intellectuals in India today were "dissatisfied". Representatives in legislatures generally did not come from that class, but by accepting his amendment, it would be possible to secure their co-operation.

Prof. Saksena's amendment suggested 15 per cent of the members of the Legislative Council should be elected by an electoral college comprising all the members of the District Boards in that State, 15 per cent by an electoral college consisting of all the members of the learned professions and specialists in any branch of learning, ten per cent by graduates, five per cent by members of the Senate or the Courts of the various Universities, five per cent by the members of the Municipal Boards, five per cent by Trade Unions, five per cent by Chamber of Commerce, 30 per cent by members of the Legislative Assembly and the remaining ten per cent nominated by the Governor.

WHY LEAVE IT TO PARLIAMENT

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi (United Provinces) criticising the Drafting Committee's proposal to leave the composition of Legislative Councils to Parliament, said "why should we shove on the responsibility to Parliament and shirk our duty? There has been some tendency to postpone all such points which require some wisdom to decide". When the Constitution was burdened, sometimes with frivolous details, was it not the duty of the House to decide such a vital point as the composition of the Council? he asked.

Mr. Muniswamy Pilai, Scheduled Caste representative from Madras, wanted an assurance that his community would under the new procedure proposed by Dr. Ambedkar, be given a chance to serve in Council of State.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (West Bengal) recalled that members from six provinces, namely, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay and East Punjab, meeting separately came to the conclusion that there should be Second Chambers in their respective provinces. He could understand it if the House decided not to have Second Chambers in spite of the decision taken by the members from the six provinces. What he could not understand was the proposal to leave their composition to the Parliament. He had yet to know of any constitution which did not "specify the composition of the Upper House. This has not been a happy performance" he commented. The Drafting Committee should have found a way out. This is not only an anomaly but a great lacuna. It is most unjustifiable and most undignified performance.

Prof. Ranga (Madras) supporting the Drafting Committee's suggestion said: "On the whole the Drafting Committee has made a wise suggestion to us. Now that the House has decided in favour of establishing a second Chamber and also in favour of giving special representation to certain categories of people in our society in the Second Chamber, it is much better to leave detailed settlement of this question to Parliament, where we have a more leisurely procedure so that it would be possible for the members to make their sugges-

tions and get them duly considered by Parliament.

Prof. Ranga said that it was a notorious fact that today all over the world the Second Chamber had acted more as a reactionary influence and had delayed progressive legislation and progressive administration.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras), defending the Drafting Committee's proposal, said:

He had the greatest respect for Pandit Maitra but he was afraid that Pandit Maitra had "allowed his temper to outrun his usual discretion". Pandit Maitra had not taken into account the difficulties of the Drafting Committee, particularly when the data before them was completely insufficient to meet different situations existing in different Provinces. It was all right for Prof. Saksena to allocate percentages but conditions in the United Provinces with regard to District Boards, for instance, were not the same as those in Madras.

Mr. Krishnamachari believed that before placing the final draft before Parliament, Government would appoint a Committee to scrutinise the claims of various Provinces and that the draftsmen "will have sufficient resources and initiative to vary, if necessary, the terms and types of representation provided for each of the Provinces that want an Upper House".

Under these circumstances, he felt that Dr. Ambedkar's proposal was "the only proper, reasonable and just proposal".

Smt. Purnima Banerji (United Provinces) said that without details of the composition of the Upper Chamber being placed before the House, we do find ourselves in a difficulty.

For the moment upper houses in various Legislative Assemblies represented many vested interests as candidates had to possess property qualifications and large bank balances. She was anxious that the new Upper Houses should, contain such useful people, as men of learning, who did social service, served Harijans and Backward Classes and representatives of Labour and co-operative associations.

SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar), who declared earlier that adult franchise subverted all that was good and noble in Indian civilisation, wanted the members of the Upper Houses to be nominated for life by the President of the Union or by the Governor of the State in his discretion. Mr. Prasad did not agree that membership of the Upper Houses should be one-fourth of the Lower House. In his opinion, membership of both houses should be equal.

He submitted that a nominated second Chamber of his conception would be a "second line of defence" against "the dangers that confront the State and the elements of instability that are growing in this country."

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Replying to the debate Dr. Ambedkar said that there were two points of comment which called for a reply: One about disproportion in strength between the membership of Upper and Lower Chambers and the other about Parliament being entrusted with the task of determining the composition of a Second Chamber.

Dealing with the first question, Dr. Ambedkar said that the member should take into consideration the circumstances which had intervened in the last two years. Many states had been merged with the Provinces.

Consequently the disparity that might exist in small provinces like Orissa would no longer exist. Further if Article 172, which regulated the question of differences of opinion between the Upper and Lower Chambers in the Provinces and States, was passed, the question of disparity of strength between the lower and Upper Chambers would lose all its importance.

Under the Article it was proposed not to adopt the same procedure as had been adopted with regard to the two Chambers at the Centre.

"What we propose to do", said Dr. Ambedkar, "is to permit the view of the Lower House to prevail over the views of the Upper Chamber in a State in certain circumstances."

Consequently the Upper House by reason of its political complexion should have no possibility of overturning the decisions of the Lower House. I think that disposes of the first point of comment.

The second point which was strongly urged by Pandit Lakshmi Kant Maitra was that the Parliament should not be left with the task of determining the strength and composition of Second Chamber. He felt that the Constituent Assembly should not burke this question and leave it to Parliament.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the Drafting Committee did make a constructive proposal on the composition of the Upper Chamber in the constitution itself, unfortunately that was not accepted at other places.

PARLIAMENT HAS MORE TIME

Further having regard to the conflicting views before the House, the thought it would be much better for Parliament to take up the responsibility because Parliament would certainly have more time at its disposal than the Drafting Committee and it would be in a position to correspond with various Provincial Governments and ascertain their views. In putting forward these proposals, he contended, the Drafting Committee had not made any serious departure from the principle that had already been adopted. Taking these into consideration, there was nothing for the Drafting Committee to apologise.

RAJENDRA PRASAD DEPLORES IT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, amidst cheers observed: "I confess a deep sense of disappointment that the Drafting Committee has not been able to find a solution regarding the composition of a Second Chamber. It is an important matter and in the constitution itself the composition of the Upper Chamber of Legislature should be laid down definitely. I should have thought that it should be possible to come to some conclusion which should be acceptable to the House as a whole."

The President said that he would not blame the Drafting Committee, for there had been a good deal of amendments suggesting so many viewpoints and the Committee had found it impossible to reconcile all these. They took the line of least resistance of putting it off till the Parliament met and decided the question.

He added: "I would suggest even at this late stage that the question may be referred back to the Drafting Committee (Loud cheers). And the drafting Committee could make another attempt to solve this question and bring before the house a solution of this problem. It is for the house to decide and I leave it to the house to decide."

Loud and prolonged cheers greeted these observations of the President. Dr. Ambedkar said that he had no objection to the Article being held over, and the House then agreed to the consideration of the Article being deferred.

The Assembly adopted Article 163 (A), a new article relating to Secretariat Staff of State Legislatures which was a counterpart to Article 79 (A) regarding the Speaker's Secretariat at the Centre.

It then took up Article 175 providing for the procedure in regard to assent to bills passed by a State Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS OVER BILLS

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment adding a proviso to the effect that the Government might return a bill, other than money bill, for reconsideration by the Legislature, and if the bill was passed again, the Governor could not withhold assent to it.

Dr. Ambedkar explained that the original article contained three important provisions, the Governor has right in his discretion to return a bill with a message, secondly, his right to return the bill was applicable to all bills, including money bills.

This right was given to the Governor for returning a bill only in those cases, where the Legislature of the Province was unicameral.

It was felt that in a responsible Government system there could be no question of the Governor acting in his discretion. The new provision, therefore, deleted the word "discretion". Similarly it was felt that the right to return a bill should not be extended to money bills. Consequently words "other than money bills" were introduced. It was also felt that the right of the Governor to return a bill should not be confined to the Provinces where there was unicameral Legislature. The new proviso had made these three changes.

The House had not concluded consideration of the Article when it adjourned till Monday.

Question Of National Language

NEW DELHI, July 30, (PTI): Before the Constituent Assembly resumed discussion on the Draft Constitution here today Seth Govind Das (C. P. and Berar) wanted to know whether the question of the national language for India would be discussed by the House or left to the Parliament.

He said that he had heard it being talked that the language question would be left to the Parliament. Seth Govind Das added that this was the last session of the Assembly and it was necessary that a date be fixed for discussion of this question.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly replied that the question whether the national language problem should be left to the Parliament to decide would depend on the decision of the House. He thought therefore that no further question was necessary. When the article relating to the national language came up for discussion "we shall see it."

Disciplinary Action On Petrol Coupons

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) asked the President of the Constituent Assembly today: "Have you authorised any member of your staff to take disciplinary action against members of the Constituent Assembly and punish them by denying them petrol coupons for a particular week? Such action has been taken by an officer of this Assembly against members."

President Rajendra Prasad: "It is evident that I could not have given authority like that to any member of my staff. I shall look into the matter."

Secret Talks On Atomic Energy

"Progress Report" To Be Sent To General Assembly

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29. (PTI-Reuters): Six-power secret consultations on atomic energy are due to begin on August 9 it was learned here today from a usually reliable source.

No specific proposals are expected to result from these informal meetings.

The six delegates from the United States, Britain, Russia, France, China and Canada will simply send a "Progress report" to the September Session of the General Assembly.

Italian Senate Approves Atlantic Pact

ROME, July 30. (PTI-Reuters): The Italian Senate early today approved the Atlantic Pact by a 94 vote majority, confirming last week's ratification of the agreement by the Lower House.

The Senate vote was 175 to 81 with one abstention (Christian Democrat). Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi made a 30-minute speech supporting the Pact.

He was frequently interrupted by shouts of "warmonger" and "dollar-slave" from leftwing supporters.

MORE AHMEDABAD MILLS SUSPEND WORK

11,500 Workers Affected: Labour Circles Perturbed

AHMEDABAD, July 30 (P.T.I.).—Due to accumulation of stocks, two textile mills have suspended work and two more have partially closed down in Ahmedabad and the neighbouring towns throwing out of employment about 5,000 workers.

The management of one of the mills have decided "to close down indefinitely".

At the same time about six other mills have posted notices to close down partially. About 6,500 more workers will thus be affected.

Production loss is estimated at 9,900 pounds of yarn and 1,50,000 yards of cloth a day.

Labour circles here worried about the resulting unemployment, suggest the immediate enforcement of the de-causalisation scheme whereby no new recruits will be employed unless now employed workers are taken on. They also suggest the opening of employment relief centres.

India's First Consulate-General At Saigon

NEW DELHI, July 30 (P.T.I.): The Government of India have decided with the concurrence of the French Government to raise the status of India's representation in Indo-China from Consulate to that of a Consulate-General, the Ministry of External Affairs announced today.

Mr. F. M. De Mello Kamath, until recently the first Secretary, Indian Embassy, Washington, has been appointed India's consul general in French Indo-China, and is expected to take over his new post at Saigon shortly.

No Decontrol Of Cloth

INDIA GOVERNMENT GIVES QUIETUS TO STORIES

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API).—The Government of India are satisfied that the present situation with regard to Textile Control does not call for any fundamental revision of the policy, and they have no intention of withdrawing control, according to a Press Note issued by the Ministry for Supply and Industry.

The Press Note adds that adjustments of the machinery of control and distribution have, however, been necessary in the past, and further adjustments will be made, if necessary.

POSITION IMPROVES

The Press Note adds: "The over-all stocks of cloth and yarn held by the mills are not unduly large. It is recognised, however, that there are certain mills which hold large stocks and are, therefore, in difficulties. The present position is that out of the 361 composite and spinning mills, there are 52 mills which hold stocks of cloth and 46 mills, which hold stocks of yarn larger than two months' production. But the position has already improved with the special facilities, which have been given to these mills for the disposal of their stocks; and out of the fourteen mills, which recently issued notices of closure to their employees, five have already withdrawn the notice.

The Provincial and State Governments have been asked to re-examine their distribution machinery with a view to ensuring that a sufficient number of retailers function in each area. They have also been advised to make increasingly larger use of normal trade channels for the purchase of their quotas and for internal distribution.

In order to conserve Exchange Resources for more essential commodities, the Government of India have decided to restrict the imports of cloth and yarn. Facilities have also been extended for the development of the export trade. The export duty on cloth has been abolished and maximum prices have been fixed for exports to all destinations. For some time now, there has been practically free licensing of cloth and yarn up to the 20s count for the purpose of exports.

EXPORTS TO PAKISTAN

Under the recent agreement with Pakistan, imports of Indian cloth into that country have been placed on the Open General Licence.

RICE ALLOTMENT FOR BENGAL & MADRAS

Plea For 30 P.C. Cut To Ensure Equitable Distribution

(EXCLUSIVE TO CHRONICLE)

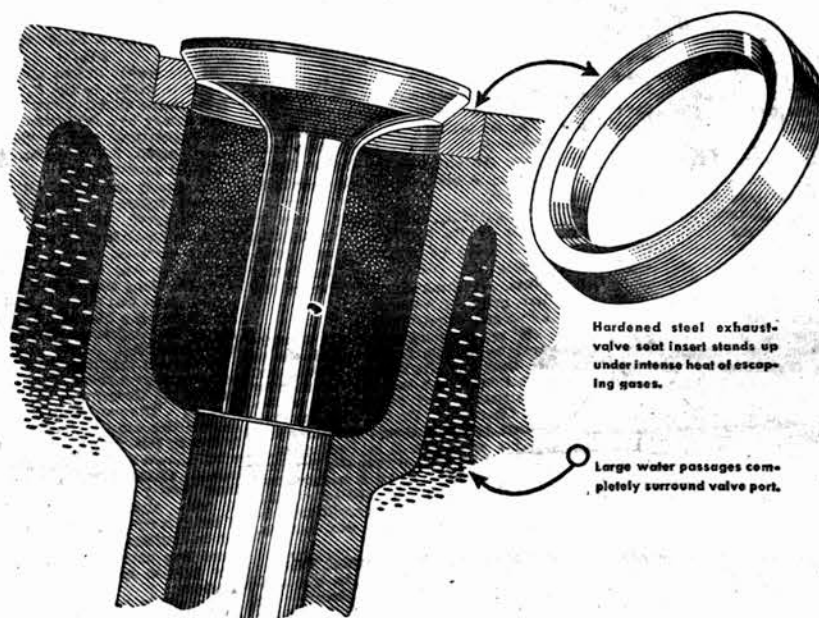
BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay's Food Minister Dinkarrao Desai, who is reliably understood, will press that the Provinces of Madras and Bengal which are wholly rice-consuming provinces, should cut down their demand for allotment of rice by 30 per cent. so that there may be an equitable distribution of rice throughout the country.

The All-India Food Ministers' Conference which is meeting in the first week of August in New Delhi, will, it is understood, will have to give this proposal serious consideration, in view of the fact that among the shortage of other cereals, that of rice is more pronounced.

No Lifting Of Cloth Control

Mr. Desai, in a special interview to the "Chronicle" said that the report from Ahmedabad, that control over cloth would be lifted was absolutely unfounded. Both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, (Prime Minister), and Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, Minister of Industries, Government of India, had given him an assurance that in no circumstances, would cloth control be abandoned at the present time.

United States Defence Secretary Louis Johnson told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Friday that the Military Assistance Programme would have been essential to America's military security even if there had been no North Atlantic Treaty. He was testifying on President Truman's \$1,450,000,000 dollars Foreign Military Aid programme.



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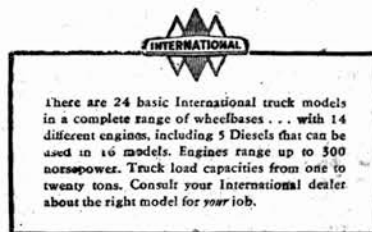
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AMRIT KAUR'S CALL TO WOMEN



Rajkumari Amrit Kaur addressing the convocation of S.N.D.T. Women's University on Saturday.

Call To Fair Sex To Help Build Up New India

AMRIT KAUR'S ADDRESS AT WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Plea To Give Five Years Before Marriage For Social Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.
RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR, Health Minister, Government of India, called upon the Indian University women to imbibe the spirit of selfless labour and sacrifice. She said that the legacy of illiteracy had been one of the saddest heritages of this country and every educated woman should work hard to free her sisters from the shackles of ignorance and consequent misery.

The Health Minister, who was delivering the convocation address of the Sarinai Mahila Darshak Trust, Kersey Indian Women's University at the Sundrabal Hall this evening, said that the women of India today were in a far happier position than their sisters were even a few years ago. They had secured for themselves equality with man in every sphere of life—political, social and educational. But they should now make themselves fit to shoulder responsibilities and perform their duties with efficiency. If they did that they shall not have need to lay stress on their rights.

WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

India had attained political freedom but her people had still a long, long way to go in order to make her an ideal country. This could be done, if each of them dedicated, to themselves to the service of the general good regardless of personal, communal or provincial gains. The standard of integrity had fallen.

At this juncture, on women, in particular, lay a heavy responsibility. They were the natural custodians of standards of morality and integrity and they should be first and foremost in the field to root out all that constitutes a blot on the fair name of their motherland, she said, and added that society should be purged and refashioned so that they rise their heads high and set an example to the world.

Speaking about the Women's University, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that beginning as a small and almost insignificant educational institute in 1916, the Indian Women's University today proudly ranked among the foremost educational centres in India. "The University while it gives degrees to women, comparable in every way to those given in a co-educational University, lays stress on specialised courses of studies for women," the Health Minister continued, and said: "One of its main objectives is to formulate courses of studies especially suited to the needs and requirements of women."

CALL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

While believing that it was woman's duty to fit herself for the role of wife and mother, which nature had planned for her, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that there was no reason whatsoever why a woman's horizon of work should be limited by marriage. Wise planning

could always find time for social service for every married woman, she added and appealed to every young woman who had the opportunity of education to be trained for a profession and to consider it her bounden duty to give at least five years of service to the State before she marries, and as much as possible even after marriage.

Emphasising the need for popularising education among the Indian, the Health Minister said that there could be no better teachers of children than woman, for she possessed a rare combination of all the qualities of heart and head which would help her to bring out the best in the pupil who were entrusted to her care. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur also referred to the language controversy and said that Hindustani as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi should be the national language.

Congratulating the 84 students who received degrees in P.A., G.A. and B.T., the Health Minister called upon them to uphold aloft the ideals of service and self-sacrifice. She asked them to make all "contribution to the building of an India where men and women shall reverence Truth as their conscience and their conscience as their King."

Earlier Diwan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri welcomed the Health Minister and the aims and objects of the Indian Women's University was uplift of woman in all spheres of life—social, political, educational and national.

Prof. D. K. Karve, the well-known exponent of women's education in India, Maharani of Paltan and a large number of city educationists were present on the occasion.

Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kazi proposed a vote of thanks to the Health Minister.

TARIF BOARD MEMBERS VISIT TO MADRAS AND BANGALORE

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu and Mr. M. E. Rahman Members of the Indian Tariff Board, have proceeded to Madras in connection with the Board's inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the glass industry and also the continuance of protection to bichromates and coated abrasives industries. Mr. Rahman will also proceed to Bangalore where he is expected to visit the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works and the Mysore Plywood Corporation as well as the Government Dichromate Factory at Mysore.

MIRROR

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SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, July 30 (P.T.I.): The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of central sugar factories in the Indian Union including Hyderabad during the fortnight ending June 30, 1949, were 9,470,000 mds., 28,000 mds., 1,390,000 mds., and 8,108,000 mds., respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 15,196,000 mds., 10,000 mds., 975,000 mds., and 14,231,000 mds., respectively. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 114 factories representing 86 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity, while figures of the previous year relate to 114 factories representing 85.8 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since November 1, 1948, are reported to be 26,051,000 mds., and 23,275,000 mds., respectively as against the corresponding figures of 27,321,000 mds., and 1,473,000 mds., during the previous season.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, July 30, (P.T.I.-Reuter): Large turnover in short dated bills was reported from London's Money Market during the past week. This was the result of an abundant supply of credits that enabled banks to be balanced with ease. Discounts of September and early October dates were bought on large scale.

Banking system appeared to be adequately supplied with funds and banks were generally willing lenders. The Bank of England return showed a seasonal increase of 8.4 million Sterling in active note circulation. The peak is expected to be reached next week and may be smaller than that reached during holiday seasons in the past two years.

Applications for 190,000,000 treasury bills totalled £321,635,000 of which £190,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of ten Sterling 4.99 pence per cent. Next week £200,000,000 treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts of £200,000,000 maximum at six months.

PRODUCE SETTLEMENT RATES

BOMBAY, July 30.	
Linseed Bold	30 9 0
Linseed Small	29 15 0
Castorseed Bold	26 14 0
Castorseed Madras	27 2 0
Groundnuts Bold	40 4 0
Groundnuts Madras	40 4 0
Groundnuts Khandesh	40 8 0
Kardi	22 0 0
Khursan	23 8 0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, July 30.	
120 Ready Japan	3 6 0
150 Ready Japan	3 7 0
120 Ready Italy	3 0 0
150 Ready Italy	3 7 0
150 D Box July	688 0 0
150 D Box August	698 0 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, July 29.	
September 2.06-1/2	
December 2.09-1/8	
March 2.08-1/4	
May 2.02-3/4	

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 29.
 U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 29.
 Silver Spot and Forward both 43-1/2d. Gold bars Fine per ounce £8-12-3.
 London price of exportable 57 to 59 d. nominal.

America's multi-million dollar oil industry was advised today to seek arrangements abroad by which it could accept sterling for its products so as to retain its competitive position in foreign markets.

MRS. HUGHES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, July 29. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mrs. Mildred Hughes, Executive Vice-President of the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry, who arrived here yesterday from New Delhi said that the aim of her visit was to "learn as much as possible about the economics of this place." Mrs. Hughes is expected to stay for about a week in Pakistan's capital.

NEW YORK PEPPER

NEW YORK, July 29.
BLACK PEPPER: The market was steady with business at 1.22 dollars both spot and August-September. This was strictly a trading market with bidding and asking prices about 1.22. Scarcity of offerings due to the recent heavy buying caused a shrinkage of actual business. Opinion is that further takings will be witnessed shortly as soon as buyers become more reconciled to the increased cost. Today's closing quotations are as follows: Black Pepper: Spot 1.22 traded, September 1.26 asked, October 1.26 asked, December 1.14 bid, January 1.02 bid, March 89 cents bid, May 82 cents bid. White pepper spot 1.60 asked.

LONDON PEPPER

LONDON, July 29.
 The London pepper market was firm with prices continuing an upward trend with moderate enquiries and sellers reserved. Business was done in Malabar afloat at 700s. per cwt., c.i.f., basis ports. Buyers offered 695 for July-August shipment against sellers indication of 705. A nominal value of 695 was quoted c.i.f. New York. Black lampong was quoted nominally at 6s. 1d. per pound and white muntok and white Sarawak at 8s. per pound c.i.f. basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER

SINGAPORE, July 29.
 More active conditions prevailed on the Singapore pepper market today and prices firmed slightly. Business was reported done in 3 tons of loose white muntok at 433 dollars per picul and 5 tons of loose black lampong at 330 dollars. Sellers, however, quoted black lampong at 333 and white muntok at 435 dollars per picul ex-godown.

N. Y. SILVER TURNOVER

NEW YORK, July 29.
SILVER: The turnover approximated 100,000 ounces at unchanged price. The International silver company reporting second quarter earnings at an equivalent of 1.42 dollars per share compared with 2.12 in the preceding quarter and 4.93 in the second quarter last year, attracted considerable attention.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, July 29.
 Nearness of the week-end brought a cautious note to the market today, and prices fluctuated narrowly in either direction within small limits. Among Internationals, Suez issues continued an upward trend taking with it Debeers, and a majority of gold-mining issues. Petroleum shares were generally slightly easier while Argentine issues were irregularly lower. Some observers foresee a continuation of the recent rise in that next few weeks.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 29.	
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	73-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan	98-5/8
1961	108-1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	97-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan 1952	10-1/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	85-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	34
National Bank of India	
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at	5.014



Moderate Gains In Active Shares On Steady Buying Support

The local Stock Exchange was officially open today for one hour during which period both Tata Steel and Textile Shares registered small gains.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1,217-8 and after declining at Rs. 1,212-8 advanced at Rs. 1,240 but closed at Rs. 1,227-8. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 258 and after touching Rs. 257 advanced at Rs. 261. Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 16-6 and Indian Irons changed hands at Rs. 21-10.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1,042-8 and after declining at Rs. 1,052-8, Kohinoors opened at Rs. 247 and after advancing at Rs. 254 closed at Rs. 251-8. Swadeshi Mill Shares opened at Rs. 281 and improved at Rs. 285. Simplex Shares opened at Rs. 149 and advanced at Rs. 153.

Among Bank Shares Barodas were done at Rs. 121-8. Centrals changed hands at Rs. 77-4. Imperials fully paid were quoted at Rs. 1,780 while Union Banks were placed at Rs. 7.

In the miscellaneous section Alcock's were quoted at Rs. 237-8. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 143-8 and improved at Rs. 182. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 251-14. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 11-12 and improved at Rs. 12-3. Closing tone was steady.

FOR THE SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1052 8
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	251
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	285 0
Central India Mills (4)	201 8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	153 0
New Great Eastern (8)	129 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	115 0
Gokak Mills (12)	238 8
Century Spinning (15)	205 0
Colaba (12)	113 0
India Bleaching (6)	122 8
Swan Mills (20)	285 0
Finlay Mills (15)	238 0
Morari Goudas	441 4
Edward Sassoon (30)	192 8
Meyer (12)	119 6
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	9 8

INDIA UNDED ORDINARY

India United Defd. (0-2-6)	9 14 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	1 8
Podar (S)	126 4
Khatav Makarji (5)	189 0

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. (14)	261 6
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1227 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-3)	138 8

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	144 8
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INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-4)	251 14
Belapur Sugar (9)	182 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	23 0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	12 3
Premier Construction	79 8
Tata Chemical	9 2
Tata Oil (2)	47 0
India Iron (0-12)	21 10
Bengal Steel (0-8-9)	16 6
British India Corp (0-8)	7 11
Indian Copper	1 15
Wimco	171 4
Alcock	237 8

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25)	1440 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1360 0
Tata Hydro (3)	145 0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone Mills (9)	51 0
Phoenix (50)	140 0
Indian Mfg	4150 0
Kurba	117 8
New City (11)	147 8
Minerva (12)	112 8
Bradbury	325 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 5
Bharat Mills (2)	26 0
Mysore Spg. Mills (4)	153 12
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	180 10
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	595 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	200 0
Western Indts (40)	5070 0
Standard (15)	205 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3125 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 4
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	47 8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	250 0
Ahmedabad Advance New	196 0
Sassoon Sjk (3)	34 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 4
Madhusudan S (2-8)	26 0
Srinivas Mills (S)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	87 0
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	124 6

Ahmedabad New	43 8
Surat Electric (2-8)	131 4
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 4
Poona Electric Supply (S)	146 14
Bombay Suburban (3) XE	128 12

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35)	1780 0
Imperial Bank of India Op (8-12)	433 12
Central Bank (1-8)	77 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	77 4
Bank of India (4)	175 0
Union (0-5)	7 0
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	121 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 0
United Commercial (8)	42 8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-5)	105 0

INSURANCE

Oriental (125)	4100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7)	53 8
Jupiter (1-4)	11 14
Vulcan (0-10)	11 9
Indian Mercantile (21)	34 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	15 12

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL

Neptune	29 8
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10

RAILWAY SHARES

C.P. (1-14) XD	112 4
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MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	215 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	94 6
Burma Petrol	1 4
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	63 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	382 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	130 0
Industrial Invest Trust (2-12)	84 0
Dharamsey Chemical (3)	30 0

STEAMSHIP

Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alemble (15)	155 0
Supreme India X.R.	77 0
Jam Wir (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	127 8
Walchand Nagar Industries	140 8
B.S.	690 0

UNITED MOTOR

Associated Cement New (3)	140 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	140 8
Hydary Construction	140 8
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic K.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	110 0
Estrella Batteries	31 0
Manmad Press	120 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1310 0
Hydro Electric (7)	128 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	217 8
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	—
Lakshmi Mills	258 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 0
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	306 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140 10
Pre. Construction First	100 0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habit	72 0
Tata Chemical	113 12
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	110 0
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	122 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatav	100 12
Morari	94 8

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kalamangla	8 0
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 2
New Victoria Mills	2 0

Scattered Mill Buying In N.Y. Cotton

WALL STREET MARKET IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, July 29. COTTON: Prices early generally kept steady in extremely light dealings. Scattered mill buying of nearbys on reports of good spot demand in Atlanta, Memphis, plus a few covering orders prior to the issuance of the mid-July parity price after the close today were the chief influences. The market later drifted quietly lower probably reflecting profit-taking on week-end uncertainties and the need of fresh incentives. After a mild rally finally eased under the leadership of far distant with the selling probably induced by the agitation for a modernised parity price formula. Under the suggested compromise farm bill, the recent ten year period including the prosperous wartime era would be used for determining parity values. It is stated this would lower slightly supports for grains, cotton and other crops produced with tractors and mechanized methods. The session closed barely steady with sales placed at 100,000 bales.

NEW YORK CLOSINGS COTTON

October	29.73
March	29.61
May	29.50
Middling Spot	32.61

NEW ORLEANS CLOSINGS COTTON

New York, July 29	
October	29.63
December	29.63
March	29.58
May	29.46
Middling Spot	31.25

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Hot weather, weekend

considerations and the business and labour uncertainties kept the market fluctuating quietly narrowly. Most believe that the stock market is behaving very well but there are so many doubtful factors in the immediate future, that it is not wise to take too definite a stand in either direction. Department stores reflected a drop in estimated dollar sales last week of eleven per cent below the same week of 1948. The averages were Industrials 176.00 and rails 44.78. Prices idled around noon levels as operators continued to avoid important new commitments. Although still averaging a shade lower, motors moved up from the days bottom on anticipations that the present high output will continue even into the fourth quarter. A leading broker says the market performance is open to favourable interpretation as the volume tends to contract on any softness. It would not be surprising if an upward course was resumed shortly. The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains rallied late under the leadership of bread grains. Wheat responded to the firmness of cash wheat, forecast of above normal temperatures next week in the spring wheat belt and expectations of good exports when the international wheat agreement becomes effective on August first. Commercial buying offset satisfactory crop advices in maize while rye responded to sales of 3,000 tons Canadian rye for September shipment to Switzerland. Soyabean were easy on technical considerations.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 30.

MILLS

Apollo 2/8	
Bharucha Defd. 1/5	
Bharat 26/12 26	
B. Dyeing 1042/8 40 53/12 50 52/8	
C. India 200 3 1/8	
Century 205	
Finlay 235/8 38	
Gokak 237/8 40 38/8	
I. U. Defd 1/9/3	
I. U. Ord 9/15 9/14 9/14/6	
Indore 115	
Kohinoor 237 54 11/3	
Madhusudan 165	
Model 160/10	
Morari 442/8 41/4	
New Great 125 29	
Phoenix 140	
Podar 127/8	
Simplex 149 53	
Swadeshi 281 80 88 75	
Tata Mills 48 47/8	
Vishnu 200	

STEAMER

B. Steam 215	
Scindia 11/12 12/7 12/3	

BANKS

Baroda 122 21/8	
Central 77/8 78 77/4	
Central New 77/4	
Imperial Old 1780	
Imperial New 433/12	
India 174/8 75	
Union 7	
U. Commercial 42/8	

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 124/6	
Suburban 128/12	
Surat 131/4	
Hydro 145	

INSURANCE

New India 53 53/8	
Oriental 4,100.	
Vulcan 11/9	

STEEL

B. Steel 16/7, 16/8, 16/10, 16/6.	
I. Iron 21/8, 21/10, 21/8, 21/10.	
Tata Defd. 1217/8 12/8 30 25, 40.	
25, 27/8.	
Tata Ord. 258, 57, 61.	
Tata 2nd Pref. 138/8	

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 237/8	
A. C. C. Old 143-8, 44/8, 44, 44/12, 44/8.	
A. C. C. New 140/8	
Belapur 178/8, 82.	
B. B. Old 248/12, 52/8, 51/14.	
B. B. New 94/6.	
B. B. Petrol 1/4/3 1/4.	
B. I. C. 7/11.	
Dharamsey 30.	
I. Bleaching 122/8.	
I. Copper 1/15.	
P. Const. 77, 81, 79/8.	
P. Const. 1st Pref. 100.	

New Victoria-2 (Prefd.)	4
Faltan (8)	90 8
Gold Mohoor	312 8
New Kaiser Hind	380 0
Sajjan Mill (20)	180 0
Osmanshahi (10)	235 0
Azamshahi	245 0
Al Services	5 0
Air India Tata	70 1
Hind Motor	3 14
India Steam	5 10

Shivrajpur 24.

Tata Chem. 9/4, 9/2.

Tata Oil 47.

Wimco 171/4.

B. Steam Debenture 97.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 30.

The local market was quietly steady.

United Business Ready Silver

was quoted at Rs. 163/8 and spot gold

was placed at Rs. 113, sovereigns were

quoted at Rs. 74.

The sub-committee has imposed

fines on about 225 members for doing

option business. Among them some

six members are fined Rs. 5,001.

The market declined at Rs. 161/4.

on easier advices from underpin and

final quotations were as under:-

Rs. a.s.p.

Ready Silver 162 0 0

Ready Gold 113 0 0

Sovereigns 74 0 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 30.

Today being settlement day for June

July contracts, bulls were bidding up

prices with a view to secure higher

settlement rates.

Quotations were as under:-

GROUNDNUTS-

Khandesh quality 41 0 0

Coromandal ready 41 0 0

Bold ready 41 0 0

August-September 40 0 0

November-December 33 8 0

CASTORSEEDS-

Ready 27 0 0

LINSEED-

Ready 30 6 0

August-September 30 2 0

OILS -

Short Story

DESTINY MARCHES ON

By "Indirakumari"

It was the first night of Deepak's marriage with Kamla, and he was about to enter her room. How glad he was, how his heart brimmed with joy as he realised that she was perhaps the most beautiful girl he had ever seen. It was true that on his trip abroad from where he had returned as an experienced Electrical Engineer, he had seen several beautiful girls, but yet he felt sure Kamla outshone them all.

He remembered, how all his hopes had been shattered, all his happiness drained from his soul when on his arrival, his father had announced the fixing of his marriage with Kamla. At that time he had cursed these Indian marriages which were mostly arranged by the parents, without heeding the opinion of their sons or daughters. The remembrance of the dinner party which his father had given in honour of Kamla and her parents, was too clear in his mind, to be forgotten. He had liked Kamla the moment he had set eyes on her. How radiant with rapturous joy he had been that day. Dinner being over, he had taken the privilege to welcome her in his room. What was the song she had sung? Ah! yes. He remembered it, though only a few lines.

"If I loved you and you loved me,
How happy this little world would be—
The light of the day, the dancing hours,
The skies, the trees, the birds and flowers
Would all be part of our perfect gladness
And never a note of pain or sadness."

Wouldn't life's beautiful melody,
If I loved you, and you loved me?
How extremely beautiful she had seemed with her rippling waves of unbound hair on which the moon like a golden cup had emptied her dazzling wine of radiance. He knocked at the door, a pulse of excitement tickling through his heart. "It is I, Deepak. May I come in?" he said gently. A golden voice whispered "Come in" when he stepped inside.

For a moment Deepak stood astonished, finding her standing before the mirror and surveying herself, arrayed as she was in her wedding dress. Her dark brown hair, eyes that were violet wells of passion and ripe red lips which seemed the very abode of honeyed sweetness, together with her dazzling jewels, took his breath away. He approached her, laid his hands on her two shoulders and passionately swung her round. "Kamla," said he, "your beauty has provoked within me an eternal flame—a passion—a longing I can never get rid of." A thrill of enthusiasm pulsed through him. Saying this he bent down to kiss her. She caught hold of his nose and twitched it roughly. Suddenly she laughed a long strange hysterical laugh. He recoiled with an ejaculation of horror and fear—fear that she had become mad. Raising his voice to a diabolical pitch, he cried "Kamla for God's sake what has happened to you, what is the matter with you?" The words came from him in a frightened little quivering cry. He caught hold of her and shook her roughly. She slapped him suddenly left and right. "I hate you, I hate you!" she screamed. He started back amazed. Again she laughed her strange hysterical laugh that jarred his very patience and strangled and suffocated him. His face became a mask of blank astonishment, and he advanced towards her to shut her small jabbering mouth. But ere he could advance, she picked up the powder box and flung it straight at him. With an angry despair of impatience and rage, he flung the door open and rushed out of the house.

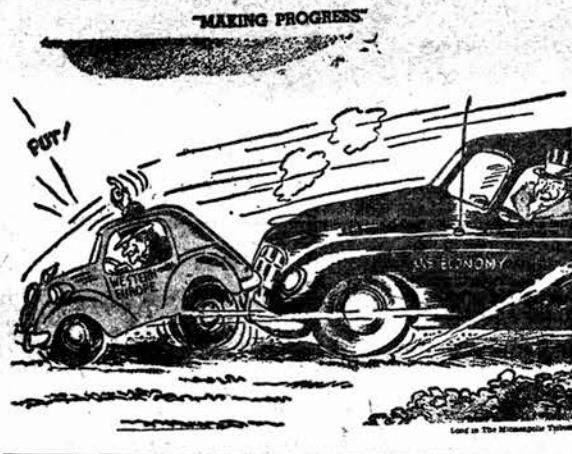
Deepak passed the night in unending misery, seated by a river-

side and languished in perpetual destitution. He was sure beyond doubt that Kamla was mad. Tears welled up in his eyes. A horrible feeling of anguish pierced his heart, and a passion of mingled fury and remorse consumed him. He was sure his father was to blame for crushing his life in this manner. And morning having dawned he decided to see him.

Mr. Jamnadas perceiving the strange manner of his son with red rims round his eyes, which bespoke an anxious night, was vastly started. "Deepak, my son," he said, "where have you been so early—where have you been? Why do you stare at me?" Misery seemed to breathe from Deepak's whole figure. "I stare at you father in order to read your heart—your heart which has always been thirsty for money—for greed—for gold. You have crushed your son's life, as if it were a wayside flower, by having married him to an eccentric girl!"

"Eccentric girl!" echoed his father. "You realise what you utter."
"Yes, Kamla is eccentric, she is mad, and she is beautiful at the same time. You, my father, wanted to shut your son's eyes with her tormenting beauty, shut them till you could gather the dowry. You have deceived me father—deceived me as you deceived the world—for money!" Anger gave way to tears, and Deepak's voice broke with emotion.

"Deepak, my son," said his father



patting his son and embracing him, "you hold me responsible for everything. Now how was I to know that she was eccentric? Seth Thakurdas, her father only conveyed to me once that since her mother's death the child had been terribly grieved. She has all ways appeared so charming and so well. You know that for yourself. You talked to her, took her to your room, when you first saw her."

"You lie, you deceive me father. You knew that she was eccentric. Confess to me you knew—you knew," stammered Deepak, his eyes brimming with tears.

"Take it easy son—take it easy. You cannot blame fate and the havoc it creates. Rest assured that I am prepared to spend any amount on your treatment. She will be quite well again, believe me. It is a serious matter. Take courage my son and be brave. What has happened is over. The reputation of your aged father is in your hands, Deepak. Pray do not trample it in mud. Be calm and trust in God."

Day after day, week after week passed by. For Deepak, life had become a nightmare, a perpetual, never ending torment of mind. Each day was so much alike that it merged into an unchanging pattern and slipped away unmarked. Many great doctors had been summoned by his father. They had all established the fact that the girl suffered from some strange mental grief. She was alive but on the brink of death. However, it was possible for her to recover once and for all, or be carried away by death, if another similar grief ever afflicted her.

Deepak's love for his wife had turned

PIPE OF PEACE?



THE TALE IS TOLD OF CZECH PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTFWALD THAT WHEN HE FAILED TO FIND HIS PIPE ONE MORNING, HE CALLED IN THE PRAGUE POLICE CHIEF. 'SOMEONE HAS STOLEN MY PIPE,' HE REPORTED.

AT LUNCH THAT DAY, HIS WIFE HANDED HIM HIS PIPE. AND SHE ADDED THAT SHE HAD FOUND IT IN HIS PYJAMA POCKET. GOTTFWALD PHONED THE POLICE CHIEF TO CALL OFF THE SEARCH.

BUT IT'S IMPOSSIBLE, CRIED THE CHIEF. 'YOU CAN'T HAVE FOUND IT! I'VE ALREADY ARRESTED FIVE PEOPLE AND EACH OF THEM HAS CONFESSED.'

ed into a pity. He had separated his room from hers because of the uncertainty of her strange fits. Occasionally, he talked, but always with a great dread not knowing when her strange laugh would suddenly flare up. Often when he had nothing to do he lazily seated himself at the piano and played some sad song. Sometimes she would quietly come and sit down beside him and ask him why he kept all to himself—so quiet sometimes. He would then suffer himself to be happy, and tell her that she was extremely beautiful and that it was not possible for anyone to avoid her. Often, he had to kiss her just to prove to her that he loved her, but, he did it all for the sake of convention and for the sake of pleasing her.

The night was calm and peaceful except for the dull persistent murmur of the sea. Deepak lay tossing in his bed. Somehow the curtain of oblivion did not descend upon him. He closed his eyes, and tried to sleep. But his brain kept on whirling—whirling in a tumult of incidents which repeatedly troubled him. The image of Ramola smiling and cheerful when he had first met her on his return from abroad,

house and silently getting down from the car, she had faced him pensively and had replied: "Dearest give me time—at least a day—please. I require to weigh all the possibilities. You shall get my answer by tomorrow evening—it is a matter of twenty hours. Can't you wait that much for your Ramola?" She had kissed him goodnight and had left. Being too bewildered, he had been unable to utter a single word.

Oh! God, why couldn't he sleep. He turned the other side and gazed through the open window. How beautiful was the night he thought. The moon, pallid yet brilliant, lifted her strangely sorrowful face over the tree-tops and shed a pale glimmering light on his face. He could imagine Ramola lying in her bed. Perhaps, she was also awake at this late hour thinking of him. Suppose she fails me. Suppose she says "I hate you". "I would like to have no connection with you". Suppose she leaves me and goes away never to be traced. The silver orb sailing yonder up known better, he thought and dozed off.

The sunny day having dawned began to unwind its glorious hours. But for Deepak all was sad melancholy. He waited impatiently and it became indeed difficult to pass the day. At last the day drew to a close the sun being tired of his day's work. A servant entered his room carrying a letter. By the handwriting he recognised it to be Ramola's. With shaking fingers he tore it open, and his heart beating loudly he began to read it.

"Oh! Deepak of my life," it ran. "You have completely enticed and ensnared me in your net of love. The whole night I kept on thinking of you and going over in my mind over and over again your plan of getting secretly married and leaving India for ever. Strange fancies opposed it at first—fancies of the possibility of our separation. But, dearest, my love for you drowned all those fancies and crowned my heart with the desire to trust in you and to always depend on you. Thereupon I am glad to say that I have made up my mind and that I joyfully embrace your proposal."

"I am unable to stop the longing of my heart to see you. Pray would it be possible for you to see me on your way to the office tomorrow morning."

"Always Yours,
RAMOLA"

Deepak read the letter over again pressed it to his lips and thanked God for helping him. Seating himself at his writing table, he scribbled a few lines hurriedly and then closing the envelope called out to his servant, Ramu. However, as Ramu did not appear he went downstairs and handed it to Ramola's servant saying "Here is the reply. Give it to Baijee and take this". Opening his purse, he handed a silver coin to the servant. He watched him go as far as the gate and turned towards his room. Ere he could do so, the tense silence was broken by an agonised scream. Simultaneously a couple of dull thuds followed. He rushed madly inside, and there at the foot of the staircase found his wife lying unconscious. Her head had been badly bruised. He felt her pulse and found that it beat faintly. He looked round in despair, and to his great astonishment, perceived Ramola's letter lying beside her. How did it come here was the question that flashed through his mind. In a moment he realised everything. At this instant his father came rushing followed by Ramu and others. He stared with shocked horror at the weird happening. "My God," exclaimed he. "She's had a nasty fall. How is she? Is she alright?" He bent and felt her pulse. "It is very weak, Deepak, take her to the hospital at once. I will telephone instantly and follow you. Dr. Setna or his son must be there. Hurry."

(Continued on page 27)



Children's Quiz Corner

Conducted by

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Earthworms, those slimy creatures that wriggle in darkness, have their uses. They turn over the soil under the surface, and so help to fertilise it.

In the marshy land of the Bass Valley known as Gippsland, in Victoria, Australia, are the largest earthworms in the world, which grow to ten feet in length, and up to an inch across.

An American, Charles E. Engleman of New Jersey, wants to import into America all the available Gippsland worms for fertilising American soil—living bulldozers as it were. But this is not likely to happen.

In the first place, Australia is not anxious to export her giant worms. Also, some Americans hold, they might carry plant diseases inside them which would bring trouble to the U.S. The Gippsland giants therefore are likely to continue their attentions to their marshland, undiminished in number.

Rebuilding Goethe's House

The highest skill of German architects and builders is being turned to the rebuilding of one of Germany's national treasures, the 18th-century house in Frankfurt-on-Main where her greatest poet, Goethe, was born and lived. The Goethehaus, as it was called, is to rise again exactly as it was before—not consisting entirely of the old materials, for that would be impossible, yet a faithful copy of the former shrine as shown by old photos, prints, and drawings.

This is no easy task, for Goethe's home was a place of all sorts of odd nooks and crannies which, the poet himself has told us, awed and fascinated him in his childhood.

He tells us how, when he was small, he delighted in all the pictures, books, objects of art, and, above all, the marionette theatre among which he grew up in this large house in Frankfurt's Hirschgraben.

Here, as a boy of ten, during the Seven Years War, he saw the French troops march into Frankfurt, and gazed defiantly at a French officer, Count Thorane, who came to be billeted on the Goethes, much to the annoyance of Father Goethe, who was a great admirer of Frederick the Great.

So far only the skeleton of the building has been erected and it is estimated that it will take years to restore the interior. To those engaged on it, this is a labour of love undertaken to replace a memorial to all that is best in Germany's tradition.

Home Again

The remarkable homing instinct of the racing pigeon is emphasised by a story from Great Yarmouth.

Last June a local fancier sent four birds from his loft to Amsterdam to compete in a race. Two failed to return.

The other day he noticed a "stranger" in the loft. It was one of the two he had "lost", the number on the ring confirming its identity.

Mr. Portly In A Pickle

Mr. Portly loved helping Ann and Christopher to turn out their toy cupboard.

At least, he called it helping. But what happened was that when they had put their toys out on the floor, Mr. Portly would pretend that one of his enemies was hiding among them. And he would leap, and pounce, and scuffle, until the stuffed animals were lying on their backs with their legs in the air, and the engines and wagons were lying with their wheels in the air, and the bricks had tumbled out of their boxes, and the books had fallen open, while Ann's baby doll which was filled with saw-dust had spilled some of it all over Mr. Portly.

Ann and Christopher only laughed; but, before they began to rearrange their toys in the cupboard, they sent

"Water Baby Ballet" At The Saville Theatre, London.



Two-year-old Philippe Guede (France) takes the centre of the stage and does his solo during a rehearsal.

Mr. Portly out for a walk.

Then, one morning, when Ann and Christopher were at school, Mummie started to turn out her grocery cupboard. She put the packets of sago, and sugar, and semolina, and salt on the floor; beside them she stacked the tins of cocoa, and coffee, and pepper, and flour; and on top she put the bottles of pickles and sauces.

And Mr. Portly came in at the back door.

And then the baker came to the front door.

And the baker kept Mummie talking a long time. And all that time Mr. Portly was busy hunting his enemy among those groceries.

My! What a pickle he was in when Mummie came back! There was cocoa on his back, salt on his left foot, sugar on his right, coffee on his tummy, flour on his tail, and pickles and sauces were plastered on the whole of his front paws. And also he was sneezing like mad because the pepper had gone up his nose!

Mummie did NOT laugh. Nor is Mr. Portly allowed to help with the turning out any more!

Balkan-ji-Bari

Last week Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya visited the South Deolali, Jawahar, Lake Beale and Nasik Relief Camps. And Mrs. Indira Renu and Miss Lella Kulkarni visited the Chambur Relief Camp. Everywhere slowly and steadily the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari is progressing satisfactorily—and soon all the Relief Camps will have Balkan-ji-Bari Centres and Bal Mandirs. We do feel happy that something substantial is being done for the poor children there.

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always. Write to him a letter, and give him some of your experiences—thus let us all share our Happiness!

JAI HIND!



Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

"You recently described a hand", writes a Chicago player, "which reminded me of the one shown above. The situation was a little clearer cut for East, but not nearly so easy for West to read, and declarer was clever enough to make the most of it."

West opened a spade and East took the ace. Dummy's singleton and the fall of South's jack were sufficient warning that a shift was urgently required, and East could see there was considerable danger that North's clubs would be set up for diamond discards unless East could set the stage to win a couple of diamond tricks immediately West got on lead. (If West never got on lead, there was no hope anyway).

East, therefore, led a low diamond. He hoped that West would have the ten (or that South, if he had that card, would fail to play it), so that he would be able to force out one of North's honors. Then when West won a club or a trump trick, a second diamond lead through North's remaining honor would permit East to win two diamond tricks.

Just as East had hoped, West was able to play the ten to force North's queen. Declarer drew the trumps in three leads, ending in his own hand. Then he cashed the spade king, discarding a diamond from North. But he did not make the mistake of cashing the club king at once. Instead he led a low club.

Now if West had correctly fathomed his partner's strategy, he should have played one of his honors, because unless East had the diamond ace, even two club tricks would not be enough to set the hand. But West feared that his partner might have

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 5		♠ A Q 10 9 4 3	
♥ K Q 10		♥ 8 6	
♦ K Q 8 4		♦ A J 7	
♣ A 9 8 7 6		♣ 10 5	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ 8 7 6 2		♠ K J	
♥ 5 4 3		♥ A J 9 7 2	
♦ 10 3 2		♦ 9 6 5	
♣ Q J 2		♣ K 4 3	

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	1♠	2♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♥	All Pass

the king and one club, and he ended played on the second club lead so he played a small club.

"South happily seized the opportunity to put on dummy's club eight, thus keeping the danger hand off lead. A second diamond lead from East would simply give the defenders a third trick; but when East bravely returned a club, declarer won the king, crossed to dummy's ace and cast his two remaining diamonds on North's clubs."

We can just hear a bunch of readers muttering, "That partner who crossed me up last week certainly must get around."

LAST INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

NEARLY a quarter century after the publication of Miss Katharine Mayo's sensational "Mother India", which contained some truths and many half-truths, comes a most welcome publication by another American, Miss Margaret Bourke-White, correspondent of the famous American weekly, the 'Life'. It is a realistic, impartial and sympathetic narrative of the events in India and to a small extent in Pakistan since the time of partition of the undivided India till the assassination of Mahatmaji, as well as of the many economic, political and social problems which they face.

There are intimate, if only brief, sketches of Gandhiji and Jinnah. Miss Bourke-White has also portrayed some of the aspects of the big business leaders like Birla and Dalda. There are also brief discussions of the problems of untouchables, the Zamindari system and the princely India. Finally the Kashmir issue is presented in its various aspects. Whatever Miss Bourke-White has to say, she says it in a spirit of understanding and sympathy and with these qualities it is not surprising that she has been able to understand the people and their problems of the twin Dominions of India and Pakistan.

The book contains scores of the loveliest photographs on Indian life and of the leaders, particularly of Mahatmaji.

The narrative begins with the Great Calcutta Killings in August, 1946, the first evidence of the Muslim League's determination to carry out 'direct action'. Then there is a vivid description of the vast movements of population consequent on the partition and its aftermath of communal frenzy between India and Pakistan. After watching the vast migration of the people and speaking to hundreds of them the author feels, as hundreds of sensible people felt in India, that, "... In the final ground partition was pressed and division lines were hastily drawn on the map by persons with a tangle of aims. These purposes seldom bore much relation to the needs of the people whose lives were unexpectedly and radically changed. The problems of Hindu shop-keepers and mill workers were identical with those of Muslim shop-keepers and mill hands. ... Partition was an uneconomic and unreal division."

Miss Bourke-White next deals with Gandhiji's last fast, its causes and the anxiety it caused to the whole nation and its successful termination. Herein she mentions the supposed Nehru-Patel differences, and while referring to the supposed sympathies of Patel with the R.S.S., states that the youth received (at the exercises), a glass of milk "a strong suggestion for this low income group."

Miss Bourke-White dwells at some length on the relation between Gandhiji, Congress and Big Business. She is surprised, like many other Indians, at Gandhiji's little success in converting business magnates like Birla to his theory of trusteeship. There is a very humorous portrait of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia (who received the author in bed), his many wives, his plan to write a book, warning others against polygamy, his campaign for cow protection to retrieve the lost prestige as a result of his alleged plan to become the business wizard of Pakistan and his concept of 'one world', which he had conceived of earlier than Wendell Willkie. Miss Margaret pays handsome and well deserved tribute to the Tatas as an example of enlightened and progressive capitalism.

Portrait Of Jinnah

Turning aside to the affairs in the new-born dominion of Pakistan, the creation of the Qaid-e-Azam, Miss Bourke-White presents a penetrating portrait of Jinnah, his early association with the Congress as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, his break with the Congress and the nationalist movement owing partly to the domes-

Miss Bourke-White's Book On India After Partition

BY LAKSHMI SIMHA

tic tragedy of the estrangement with his beloved wife and later her death and partly to his dislike of the Civil Disobedience programme of Gandhiji. During her interview with Jinnah it is revealed that Pakistan was looking forward to great assistance from United States specially as yet another bulwark against Russian expansion. Jinnah is reported to have said, "America needs Pakistan more than Pakistan needs America".

Kashmir Episode

Considerable space is devoted in the book to a presentation of the Kashmir issue, which has now become an international problem. Here again the narrative is frank, penetrating and impartial. The autocracy of the Kashmir Maharaja, the rise of Sheikh Abdullah to the leadership of the State, the invasion of the valley of Kashmir by the tribesmen and their atrocities and the rising of the Kashmiris with the timely aid of India on the occasion, the unmistakable evidence of Pakistan's assistance to the invaders are told with clarity. The author has many good words to say about the achievements of the new Kashmir administration under the able guidance of Sheikh Abdullah especially its efforts to do away with a repressive system of land tenure.

Miss Bourke-White notes with surprise the general hesitancy on the part of the Government of India to tackle squarely the question of land reform. Here probably she does not appear to be right. Actually many provinces like Bihar, the U.P. and Madras went ahead with legislation for the abolition of the Zamindari system; in fact in some cases the schemes were regarded as being extremely harsh to the Zamindars. If the legislation is not yet implemented it is mainly due to economic reasons, the difficulty of finding the finance for compensating the land-owners and of preventing the inflationary effects of bond issues.

Victory For People

Nor does the author seem to be quite correct in thinking that the new treaties concluded with the princes in the process of integration leaves to them much of their old authority. The process of democratisation in the states in proceeding so fast that the

princes should be thankful if they are allowed to retain their princely titles. Such expressions as the "self-sacrifice" and "remarkable patriotism" to denote the transfer of power from the princes to the people are polite phrases employed by the States Ministry just to humour the princes. This has possibly prevented ugly situations though there is no doubt that in any case victory was with the people.

In the closing sections of the book Miss Bourke-White discusses the relative strengths of non-Congress parties like the Communists and Socialists. She believes rightly that there is no possibility of an immediate communist rise to power.

In the course of an interview with Gandhiji shortly before his assassination, the author hears his views, well known in India, on trusteeship, machinery, atom bombs and nationalisation, and Miss Bourke-White was able to realise the true greatness of the old little man in a loin cloth, and she feels that "on our side of the globe, our world seemed in danger of dissolving, and I felt this voice might have something to say to us". That voice advised the U.S. to stop making the atom bombs, saying that we should meet the atom bomb courageously with prayer.

A little while after this interview, the assassin's bullet extinguished the great light of the nation, and Miss Bourke-White gives a moving account of the homage of the nation to the departed leader—she ends the book with the hope that "this supreme sacrifice in the cause of tolerance and unity could mean the turning point for India. He had given his life to light the way".

Much naturally remains to be done in the new Dominions. Political freedom is just the first fruit of the nation's struggle and much else remains to be done to achieve freedom from want, and freedom from hate. Therein lies the significance of the book 'Half Way to Freedom'.

This is an eminently readable book and the author's understanding of the situations and personalities is praiseworthy. Miss Bourke-White has done a signal service to her country as well as to India by presenting a book like this and it will for long remain a model for foreign writers on India.



Laila Lukhnavi, well-known Urdu short story-writer.

Herald Of New Culture

(By Book-worm)

Shrimati Laila Lukhnavi, whom the Hindustani literary circles have already learned, inspite of her own efforts to remain within the shadow of anonymity, to look upon as one of the most gifted writers of short stories, has come out with two volumes of her collections entitled "Kadian" and "Taraj Hanstai Rahai".

One turns to her many characterisations which would be useful for any student of contemporary Indian society. Her stories indicate the depth and range of her knowledge. Born and brought up in the family of ex-Nawab Kings of Awdh, she has intimate knowledge of the contacts in the society, the social structure of upper and middle class families. The peculiar attitude towards sex, morality, and love is admirably depicted in her stories.

Unlike most of the contemporary progressive writers, she does not write only about labour, kisan and capital. She presents real human beings, who have an urge to break the old bonds and become the citizens of a new and happy India. In fact Shrimati Laila Lukhnavi, one of those rebels, who can be described as pioneers of a new technique of short story writing in Urdu.

Her fancies, graced as they are by the charm of chaste language, and vivid brilliance of imagination has earned for her a high place in the Hindustani literary circles. Though she writes in Urdu, her stories are shortly to be translated in Hindi, Bengali and English.

Shrimati Laila is a rare combination of an artist and a realist. She does not believe in art for art's sake. Her stories "Saghi", "Intiqam", and "Kobhi Aisa, Bhi Hota Hai" are some of the most fascinating stories ever written in any of the Indian languages.

In fact she is a writer and artist of the future. One has to watch her.

Emotions are destructive. Is there a way to bring to the notice of the masses the major 'positive' and major 'negative' emotions? And is there a way to tell them that 'positive' emotions are constructive and creative and 'negative' emotions destructive? There is. By propaganda through the press, radio, social and educational institutions. Somebody must see and take up the responsibility to do this propaganda. It is worth it. The masses should be also told that by developing these, they themselves will benefit by creating power for success and happiness. If this is done through proper channels, our country can become one of the greatest. Every citizen will become more honest, sincere, and patriotic, and will understand his civic duties and responsibilities.

To achieve the object of instilling positive emotions and ideas of constructive and creative methods, there should be complete harmony and co-operation between the people who work this. First class psychologists should be employed for this work. Organization and planning is necessary before any work is taken in hand, just as we do for big projects.

Our future generation, which is in schools and colleges, if taught the way to success, will be a boon to our nation.

NEW CONCEPTS IN EDUCATION

(Continued from page 7)

own nation. This happened because our people did not know that destructive forces hamper progress. Their power was unconsciously utilized for destruction. If they had developed the positive emotions and started the constructive way, it would have made a tremendous difference.

I have been inspired to these ideas by Napoleon Hill, the American author. He in his book, "THINK AND GROW RICH" gives major 'positive' emotions and major 'negative' emotions.

I quote below some of the 'positive' emotions:

- Emotion of Desire
- Emotion of Faith
- Emotion of Love
- Emotion of Enthusiasm
- Emotion of Hope.

It is essential to develop these emotions to make a success of life and become constructive and creative. On studying the life of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of Our Nation, we find he had all these positive emotions. He had the ability of accurate thinking and constructive and creative ideas. By his burning Desire to free India, backed by FAITH, LOVE, ENTHUSIASM, and HOPE, he achieved his aim. He was a patriot and by his sincerity and honesty won

the admiration of the whole world. He devoted his life to save the country from chaos. He has become a martyr and immortal. All great men who worked for humanity, have laid their lives serving them. They feared none. They faced death with courage. They always stuck to truth and justice and stood their test well. I am sorry Mahatmaji left this world, when we needed him most. And every patriot must mourn his untimely death. The only way to pay our homage to him is to follow in his footsteps.

We have to acknowledge the fact that these positive emotions create initiative, imagination and clear thinking, making a man constructive and creative.

'Negative' Emotions

Now let us examine the major 'negative' emotions. The seven of them are as follows:

- Emotion of Fear
- Emotion of Hatred
- Emotion of Jealousy
- Emotion of Revenge
- Emotion of Greed
- Emotion of Superstition
- Emotion of Anger

'Negative' emotions must be completely avoided. Mahatma Gandhiji had no 'negative' emotions at all. Nega-

Let us talk it over—

Way back in the year 1901 when Gandhi cleaned the latrines (setting an example to Congress volunteers) at the Calcutta session of the Congress, the scavenger's work was sanctified and now with Rani Maharaj Singh cleaning the refuse on the highways of the metropolis, the sweepers' chores are sure to have a glamour all their own! And with us moderns isn't it always the glamour rather than 'sanctity' of a cause that has greater attraction?

Speaking at an "At Home" organised by the Bombay branch of the Y.W.C.A., she is reported to have said that she would personally volunteer to keep the city clean if the sweepers' strike did not end by the first week of August. By the time these lines are in print, the long-dragged strike might be called off to the great relief of Bombay's millions. However, I for one do wish it continues just for a week or two more! There is no doubt whatever that the Governor's wife will be in the thick of work with her sari properly tucked in. What one longs to see is how Rani Maharaj Singh's example impresses the georgette-chiffon-goldborder brigade in the city.

May be perhaps, had there been a Lady Colville, or a Lady Nye or better still Edwina Mountbatten to give us a lead the glamour of this type of social service would have been much more. But even accounting for Rani Maharaj Singh's Indian nationality (!) the response should be spectacular in view of her high status and position which have not yet lost their appeal in Indian eyes. Our society women as they discard their pretty parasols and purses for the sweepers' accessories may sulk at the new-fangled idea of doing public service, all the same they are bound to fall in line at least for the sheer necessity of being up-to-date in the social order of the day. The denizens of Bombay's under-world will be eternally grateful to the First Lady of the Province, if she sets this new fashion among the leisured class of society. Even if it proves to be short-lived—proverbially fickle as dame fashion is—it will have achieved an important objective of focussing public attention on the vital problems of hygiene and sanitation in this big city.

This reminds me of an incident. A few days back I had an occasion to visit a rich mansion at Hornby Velard in whose vicinity is situated one of the refuse dumps of Bombay. My hosts who offered me high tea were full of apologies for the number of flies swarming around the place! The lady of the house was almost in tears as she narrated to me her encounters at keeping the fell things off. She had to keep all the doors and windows of her house closed during the day and although there was a chill in the weather she had perforce to keep the fans going even while eating and cooking for warding off the disease-carrier from food. Her good man had complained to the Municipal authorities but to no purpose! And what's more, she pitied the poor folks around who had to live in ill-ventilated hovels where one can hardly distinguish between food and flies!

It will be some consolation then if the sweepers' strike, causing temporary inconvenience to the rich and poor alike, makes the former alive to the hardships, the latter have to suffer all along. It is no exaggeration to say that even in normal times when the full complement of the Municipal staff is busy keeping the city clean, some of the congested areas and poor localities rarely make a sight worthy of the "urbs prima in Indis" as Bombay is so proudly called! To set these matters right what we need is an intensive drive for arousing civic consciousness among the people.

The first thing that strikes one in this respect is the raising of a Civic Corps. The idea has been in the minds of Bombay's social-minded women for some years past but somehow it has not taken shape, in spite of an appeal made by our ex-Sheriff Mithan Lam! If at all there was a propitious moment for launching such a scheme, it is certainly at this juncture. And judging from experience in the past, it becomes obvious that initiative and direction from high level alone can pull it out from its embryonic stage. Rani Maharaj Singh with her zeal and record of social work is so eminently suited for this task that even if the sweepers' strike is over, her call will receive a great response. An achievement of this kind will answer a crying need in our civic life. So let's rally round our leader and say Rani Maharaj Singh-Ki-Jai.

—Leela

The Stage In Britain

PROLIFIC BRIDIE'S LATEST SUCCESS

BY J. C. TREWIN

JAMES Bridie, the pen name of Dr. O. H. Mavor of Glasgow, is at once the most prolific and the most surprising dramatist of our time. Plays stream from him; each year sees two or three. It has become one of the habits of criticism to say that this writer can never sustain the promise of his first acts, their flare of wit and happy invention. Always he delights in the unexpected setting and situation, the uncommon light upon character and motive. Usually a Bridie first act is a treasure; but then, too often, the dramatist flags and the play must straggle to a close. That is the conventional view; it has been only too true. Much of Bridie is like that superb short piece of J. M. Barrie, 'Shall We Join The Ladies?' the first act of a play that was never finished and which Barrie may never have intended to finish. Its problem is too good to admit of any real solution. Bridie, on the other hand, resolutely finishes his plays, the trouble has been that, after setting himself various enjoyable problems, he has not always hit upon any satisfactory answer.

Now, however, critics must change their tune. In 'Daphne Laureola', his latest comedy, Bridie has written two acts as admirable as anything in his record. The third falters, but it does not damage the memory of the earlier scenes or prevent us from ranking 'Daphne Laureola' high among its author's work. Its curious title derives from the myth of Daphne, Apollo and the laurel bush into which the nymph was turned when the god pursued her. Still, there is little need to worry about symbolism. Personages here matter more than plot. The plot, such as it is, concerns the remarkable Lady Pitt, a woman of fifty, whose varied career seems to have taken her from a scholastic life to dipsomania; her husband, a millionaire octogenarian in the last days of his life, and the young Pole who, after seeing her one night at a Soho restaurant, adores her with a hopeless passion.

The Players

The people must come first. Lady Pitt, who has certainly had the oddest life of any recent stage character, is played beautifully by Dame Edith Evans. She has great wit, radiance, and tenderness. Her first appearance, irreverently reminiscent, in the alcove of a restaurant in Soho, is one of the most diverting sights in the current London theatre. Joseph, her millionaire husband, who married her, late in life, to protect her, is acted with equal skill by Felix Aylmer; his last inch of taper is burning down, but before it flickers out altogether he is able gently to dismiss the young Polish boy, and to have one last and Mr. Aylmer's control here is masterly. There is good lesser work by the actors of the young Pole, a Yorkshireman, a group of Cockneys in the restaurant, an old waiter, and the stern chauffeur-manservant whom Lady Pitt surprisingly marries when her husband has died. None of these characters, pro-

IN "STONE IN THE MIDST"



Capt. Aliquis (Alan Aldrige), the Philistine Commander, questioning the house-maid Prudence Vidler (Gwen Nelson) in an effort to discover secrets of the resistance against the Philistine occupation.

bably, has any life outside the theatre; in the theatre they are excellent company, and Bridie—in spite of a sagging third act—has largely achieved what he set out to do in a play that should run for some time.

There has been controversy about another piece, Patric Dickinson's 'Stone in the Midst', staged at the little Mercury Theatre. At present the Britons have all too few poetic dramatists (or dramatic poets): the complaint usually is that those we have, possess little dramatic sense and write their plays as work for the printed page and the study rather than for actors and the stage. There is truth here, and the production of a new play by Patric Dickinson—a poet who had written previously only for the radio—caused much argument and speculation. 'Stone in the Midst' is set "during the summer after next" in an England assumed to be in the grip of brutal invaders known as the Philistines, who have waged war on any form of culture. We are shown, in one corner of Sussex, the way in which a single family fights against the local Philistine commandant: a fight that, from the first, is bound to have a tragic ending.

Poetic Drama

Some critics objected that in the play, as presented at the Mercury, Dickinson was "talking to himself" and had not explained the matter clearly enough for the general theatre-goer. Others praised him for his poe-

tic flashes and for the skill with which he had suggested the atmosphere of a land under brutal occupation. It is fair to say that, taken all around, this is as good a poetic drama as we have had lately. Dickinson is not yet an expert technician—in this piece the long early duologue is a mistake—but he can write moving verse, he has a pressing urgency of thought, and his passion and his lyric quality carry the hearer. 'Stone in the Midst', as it stands, is a distinguished newcomer to the stage, and Dickinson's next piece will doubtless have in it more of the

theatre theatrical. The Mercury production was notable for a commanding performance by a young actress, Jessica Spencer.

Several other recent productions have been on the lighter stage: two or three gentle comedies of no special note a musical play on conventional lines, called 'Belinda Fair', with performances of charm by Adele Dixon and Daphne Anderson; and a welcome revival of Somerset Maugham's mid-period comedy, 'Caroline'. There is nothing here acid and acrid: this little piece—it was done at the Arts Theatre—keeps an ingratiating good temper and flicks along in some happy, luxurious world where it is always June. The producer was right to dress the play in Edwardian costume.

Over-Written

One of the London experimental theatres, the Boltons, had a failure with 'The Horn of the Moon', a violent and over-written drama about a bunch of neurotics. The New Lindsey, on the other hand, found a play of which more should be heard. It is 'The Monkey Puzzle', by Shirley Cocks, an attempt to expose conditions in what one can only hope is not a typical "home for old ladies in reduced circumstances". This play, too, is a little over-written and at times approaches melodrama; but there is deep feeling behind it and the subject has some importance. It touches us in much the same way as Joan Temple's 'No Room at the Inn', though that dealt with the ill-treatment of young children, and 'The Monkey Puzzle' exposes the ill-treatment of the aged.

Donald Wolfitt's Shakespearean company, continuing its successful season at an inner-suburban theatre in Camden Town, has presented 'Hamlet'. Here Mr. Wolfitt has left Hamlet to a young actor, Joseph O'Connor, and has contented himself with the First Grave-digger. It is an amusingly direct and earthy performance that does much to prop the Graveyard scene. The company is by no means at its strongest—the King, in particular, is badly miscast—but Joseph O'Connor himself offers a clear and straightforward performance without any kind of fuss. He gets all the drama from Hamlet, even if at present he glosses over the complexities of the character. Subtlety will come. It is a good first sketch and within its limits, effective.

ROBBED

John Everard, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, went to the local newspaper office and said that his wife who had unsuccessfully sued him for divorce 11 times, disappeared after being seen wheeling her belongings away in a wheel-barrow. "Put an item in the newspaper," said Everard. "I want the wheel-barrow back."

In "Daphne Laureola" By James Bridie



Dame Edith Evans as Lady Pitt and Felix Aylmer as her husband.

Indian Art In London

By BALDEO SAHAI

IT augurs well for India to have Exhibitions of her art in foreign countries in the early dawn of her freedom. For, the art of a country is like the flowers and fruits of a tree. Just as a tree drains all its juice to blossom in the shape of beautiful flowers, so a race accumulates all that is best in it, and expresses it in the shape of her art creations. Fortunately for us we, have inherited an art legacy which makes us a first rate artistic power of the world.

There can be no better recommendation and no greater document in favour of the ideals of India people than their glorious art of the past.

Very recently, an exhibition of Indian art had been shown in London. But it was in fact the exhibition of 1947-48 arranged at the Burlington House, London, which roused British interest in Indian art on a national scale. The exhibition spanned over 5,000 years of art endeavour in India, beginning with the finds from the ancient Indus Valley of 3rd millennium B.C. and ending with a room devoted to the works of living artists. It comprised of sculpture, bronze, paintings and minor arts, including textiles, arms, carpets and carved crystals. The exhibition was undoubtedly the largest and the most comprehensive ever seen in London or for that matter, in Europe. It was shown for three months and recorded a total of nearly 1,20,000 visitors. Whereas eminent artists and connoisseurs of European art were thrilled to see the sculptures and bronzes and said it had shown London a new kind of beauty, even this exhibition, on the whole, failed to catch on. If indeed we are in earnest to earn a right recognition for our art, it is necessary that an attempt should be made to understand the causes of this general lack of appreciation.

Mythological Element

Explaining London's apathy, Sir Richard Winstedt, the Vice-Chairman of the Exhibition and Director of the Royal Asiatic Society commented: "The emphasis of Indian Art is on the spiritual side. This repels rather than attracts the British public of a material age..." Mr. Leigh Ashton, the Director of the Exhibition remarked, "Indian art is rather an obscure art, and little is known about its inspiration. There are few books on the subject and British people do not take a great interest in it." Mr. John Irwin, Executive Secretary of the Exhibition gave vent to similar sentiments and said, while even the ignorant could understand Chinese art, this was not the case with Indian art. Its significance was too well founded in mythology and religion. It may be noted here that twelve years ago, in a similar period of three months, an exhibition of Chinese art drew about 4,00,000 spectators.

Myth Of Mythology

The burden of these remarks appears to be exclusive emphasis upon the spiritual aspect of our art—Indian art is spiritual, Indian art is obscure, Indian art is steeped in mythology. This repels a Briton. He cannot understand it, and does not appreciate it. All this seems to suggest, that apart from these, Indian art has little significance as art as such. Independent of such knowledge, there is hardly a beauty of colour, design plastically, or pure joy of creation, or pure satisfaction of the human soul. In cannot agree with this view.

To me it appears that certain people have made a myth of our mythology. In it, they have discovered a convenient scapegoat for their apathy and ignorance about the thought of a great people.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.
Its loveliness increases; it will never

Pass into nothingness;
It is a joy for ever, and I would add, a joy for all people of all climes alike. It reigns above time and space. I am definite that India has produced a number of such 'things of beauty' and the Exhibition was not without them.

Indian art is not formal, its aim is not imitation, its beauty is not objective. There is a religious urge, there is a looking beyond. But it does not exclude life, nor excludes its seeming reality. It includes it and transcends it.

"It is less the pursuit of beauty, than an attempt to realise the life which is without and beyond, by the life which is within us—life in all its fullness and mystery, which is, was and is to come." Therefore to regard it as exclusively spiritual and make it an excuse for deprecating it is simply unwarranted. If art has beauty of its own, independent and eternal Indian art definitely has it in abundance. It is neither altogether spiritual nor entirely sensual. It is both.

And when in Indian soil, that aesthetic marriage between matter and soul took place, none can say. To Mr. Colin MacInnes, the art critic of the 'Observer', it is in fact the sensual side of our art that appeared more worthy of appreciation. "This great and unusual gift of the Indian artists," he says "seems to me to have been their talent for giving plastic expression to sensual subjects. This is not to deny an inner spiritual quality, which even a European ignorant of Hindu and Buddhist iconography can partly sense with his eyes... Indian art seems wonderfully of this world, however much outside it in its religious implications. And as our eyes grow used to its rich and swelling shapes, we become delightedly aware of a generous and healthy love of life in all its forms." John Irwin agrees that to many, these remarks summed up its particular quality of appeal. The 'Times' speaking about the Yakshis from the Jain stupas at Mathura remarked, "In no other art, is there such a full comprehension of the forms and volumes of the human body, not obtained by any intellectual power of abstracting from the confusion of natural appearances, but by sheer sensuousness and as if the artist had made his generalisation, coherent and effective as it is, from nothing else but a caress". Expressing his views even about the meditative Buddhas, the same art critic remarked, "The forms of even the most austere figure are apprehended, as if by incredibly sensitive finger tips touching curved surfaces in the dark. Coming to the more mythological figures of Shiva Natraja Mr. Henry Moore, one of the greatest living British sculptors, was simply fascinated by its marvellous rhythmic movement. "No other sculpture, he said has ever done anything like that before or since."

Neither Abstract Nor Obscure

In the face of these remarks from the pen of eminent British critics, I fail to understand how our art is abstract and obscure. There was the full and fine figure of whisk-bearing Yakshi from Didarganj which stole the heart of the London public, and there were beautiful female figures from Mathura. There were the Dhyan-Bhuddhas of the Gupta period and

TARZAN IN LOIN CLOTH

(Continued from page 5)

ill-fated Tarzans have done before him. He must get plenty of sleep to avoid that baggy look about his eyes. He must stay out of night-clubs, keep out of planes and off skins. He can do nothing, in fact, to mess up his body beautiful, but must sun-bathe religiously and exercise almost constantly to ward off an incipient midriff.

All this is because Tarzan fans all over the world demand that their hero be as pure and unsullied in his personal life as he is on the screen. However, "Life" threw a minor bombshell into Tarzan's marital status by wanting to know who married him to Jane since they were the only two white people in the jungle. But apparently, both the studio and the author conveniently ignore the issue even if the legality of the union is still questionable.

Superman In Making

To the millions of movie fans and readers, Tarzan is a primitive forerunner of Superman and fights barehanded, helping the good while punishing the evil. To Edgar Rice Burroughs, Tarzan represents business—a big business, even though the author candidly confesses his fictional creation cannot be included among the leading

the dancing Sivas of late mediaeval. Equally popular, was the Saraswati from Bikaner and numerous brozes of Parvati and Sita, Rama and Krishna. All these master-pieces, I believe, are self effulgent and complete in themselves. It does not require any knowledge of our scriptures or back ground of our mythology to grasp their meaning or understand their message. If one knows it, of course, it would be of immense help, but even otherwise to see them is to appreciate them. In fact, there was no abstruse symbolism involved in most of the exhibits shown, and there was definitely a majority of those which excelled more in the majesty of form and figures than in 'unintelligible' spiritual ecstasy. And I am sure most of them were certainly appreciated by many who saw them. Yet, the fact remains—the exhibition failed to catch on.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

I have been at pains to explain that the reason of its failure should not be ascribed to the spiritual emphasis of our art. It is instead due to the ignorance of an average Briton about the life of an average Indian. It is due to the age-old conviction of the British people about the utter backwardness of the Indian people. It is due to the political contempt of a ruling race for anything and everything inherited and achieved by another country. And it is no less due to a deliberate misrepresentation of our art and culture in India and abroad by those who had the responsibility of disseminating such knowledge. The people of a country and their art are supplementary to each other. Rather, they are inseparable or converse and reverse of the same coin. To have a better understanding and a greater brotherhood among different nations of the world, ART can prove to be one of the greatest binding force. London exhibition of Indian art has been successful in raising the estimation of our people in the eyes of the West. And greater sympathy with the ideals of our people, in its turn, will help them to properly appreciate our art.

literary characters of prose. But as a money-maker, he ranks tops in the publishing business.

From books, radio, and comic strips more than 200 newspapers, Tarzan has brought in over 10 million dollars. His name and picture appear on bread, ice-cream containers, cups, knives, sweaters, toys, notebooks, schoolbags, candy, gum, masks and jungle costumes.

Since the appearance of the first Tarzan book, Burroughs has written 55 of the consistent best-sellers. More than 50 million original and reprint copies in 60 languages have been sold. For a man who has never professed writing aspirations, he has done more than remarkably well. Ever since he created the bellowing, chest-thumping jungle lord, he hasn't had to worry about his next dollar. He earns a minimum of \$175,000 on each picture (which he does not necessarily write himself).

The ten different motion picture companies who have filmed his stories have all come through with handsome profits in each case. Burroughs himself never sells a story outright; he merely rents it out for a specified period of time.

Even 31 years after its inception, Tarzan pictures still outgross all others in foreign markets. In places such as Cairo, Shanghai, and Bombay, they have smashed all existing box-office records and the natives often go to see one of these pictures every day during its run.

Secret Of Success

Burroughs attributes the popularity of Tarzan to the fact that he is the caveman all women yearn for and the ideal, all men and boys have visualized. For all, he embodies escape from the conventions of civilization.

Amazing coincidences have arisen during the life span of the Tarzan films. Lost tribes in hidden villages which writers have evolved have suddenly appeared with surprising coincidence in real life. Four years ago, RKO tells us the studio writers concocted a hidden city in the African jungle ruled by women. Two months after the picture was finished, some fliers, forced down in the interior of New Guinea and later rescued, reported finding a place almost identical to the one described in the film.

The scenario of "Tarzan and the Leopard Woman" concerned itself with a tribe in the interior of Africa who wore leopard skins and practised cannibalism on members of strange tribes or lost way-farers. Recently, in geographic publications, reports have appeared of just such tribes actually calling themselves the "leopard people."

Elmo Lincoln, the screen's first Tarzan came to California because of his wife's health. When he gave up playing the barrel-chested strong man, he continued in the movies but playing minor roles. James Pierce, another interpreter, married Burroughs's daughter. All in all 10 Tarzans and 11 Janes have been featured in the series, including such Olympic Champions as Eleanor Holm, Buster Crabbe and Johnny Weissmuller.

More than 140 million people see every Tarzan picture but the foreign audiences are larger by far than domestic ones. The average life of a Tarzan film ranges from five to ten years, but there are always demands for return engagements.

The early Tarzans wore leopard skins draped over one shoulder to conform with the current conception of prevalent chic he-man attire. Costumes gradually became sparser and sparser, until with Lex Barker, they have reached the point nearest nudity. Tarzan's wives, too, were at one time not so fully dressed but their attire, changing from picture to picture, became so flimsy by 1934 that the Hays Office raised objections and made them put on more clothes.

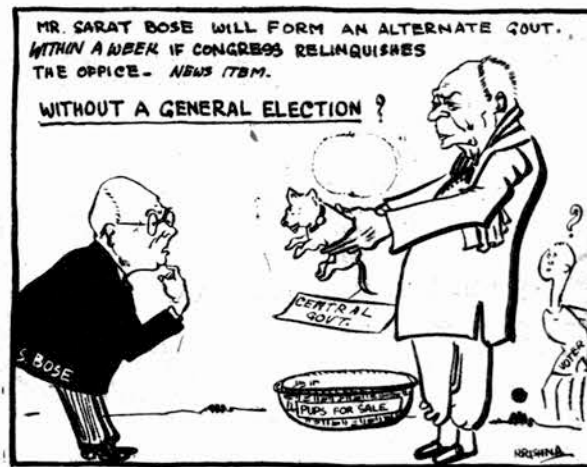
Barker's socially prominent wife, the former Constance Thurlow, was a trifle disappointed when her handsome husband was chosen to be the latest Tarzan. But she ignored the comment of her blueblood friends when she learned that Tarzan is a tradition in motion pictures. Even her social register mother has a warm and understanding attitude towards the career her son-in-law has found. She says, "Lex is wonderful. If he likes playing Tarzan, I'm for him 100 per cent. In my estimation, as in his, he can never do wrong."

Coming from a mother-in-law, this statement is doubly significant and Lex has no qualms about swapping his white tie and tails for the more comfortable and profitable loin cloth.

Tunnel Under Mediterranean

Survey work has been resumed on the 52-year-old project of a Mediterranean Tunnel, connecting Europe with Africa under Gibraltar. The undertaking would complement the recently resumed Cape-to-Cairo railroad (which also lay dormant for a couple of score years) to link southernmost Africa and northernmost Europe by a strategic supply line free from submarine menace.

Although the Straits of Gibraltar are but 9-1/2 miles long, the planned tunnel will be 17 miles long and nearly 500 yards wide.



Our Delhi Letter

From Our Correspondent

A Hectic Week Of Conferences

The week in Delhi was crowded with conferences. One set of conferences hammered out differences on the Constitution Bill in order to speed up its passage through the Constituent Assembly. These Conferences had an interesting feature, namely that the Provinces had no objection to the Centre encroaching on their domain, so long as such an encroachment burdened the Central Exchequer without transference of real power and authority.

The Provinces did not mind the Centre volunteering to pay for Education, Health, Labour exchanges, Mineral and river development and land reclamation. They, however, fought tooth and nail when the Centre sought to curtail their taxation powers, particularly in respect of sales Tax. They also openly defied Centre's urge to go slow with their plans, such as prohibition, ban on racing and zamindari liquidation. Prohibition is an article of faith with us, they said.

OTHER COMMITTEES MEET

Meetings of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Labour Advisory Committee Central, Advisory Council for Industry and Transport Advisory Council were also held here during the week. The National Trade Union Congress demanded a reduction in the existing price level by at least thirty per cent before March 31, 1950. The representatives of Industries refused to share their profits with workers at the meeting of the Labour Advisory Committee. Profit sharing and reduction in the cost of living were the 'sine qua non' to Industrial truce. With a warning from the Congress-sponsored Labour Organisation that the level of prices were too high, it may not be wrong to say that the present economic situation has endangered Industrial Truce. The warning is timely from another angle. India is faced with a huge adverse Balance of trade. The Gorwala Committee has been set up to suggest stimulants for exports. The basic factor, retarding exports today is the cost of production of Indian manufacturers. A thirty per cent reduction in their price-level should provide a powerful stimulant to exports. The foodgrain prices constitute a major element in the cost of production. The price of Indian wheat at present is higher to the imported wheat. The Provinces have so far stood against any reduction in foodgrain prices. In other words, Provincial attitude is the principal contributory cause to India's adverse Balance of trade. Did the Delhi Conferences during the week bring about any change in the Provincial attitude. No, they did not. Oblivious to the dangers that threatened the economic stability of India, the Provinces demanded more and more money from the Centre. Almost all of them complained that their finances were in a mess. Here are the samples:

MADRAS DEMAND

The Government of Madras explained that "the financial position in the Province particularly, has become very unsatisfactory on account of putting into effect of the accepted Congress policy of prohibition of alcoholic beverages". This would involve a loss of revenue of about Rs. 17 crores a year. The Government therefore hold that no funds would be available from the Provincial revenues for post-war development schemes.

That would mean curtailing dra-

stically schemes such as compulsory elementary education, provision of medical relief, establishment of Public Health Centres etc."

The Province has demanded Rs. fifteen crores a year to implement its development schemes.

The Government of Bombay says—"Bombay derives an income of about Rs. 9 1/2 crores from Provincial Excise. This is about a fourth of the Provincial revenue, all of which will disappear with prohibition".

All Provinces have blamed the Centre's directive to implement the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, which had increased their pay bill. Bombay likewise finds it difficult to go ahead with its development plans, unless additional sums of money were made available.

The United Provinces Government says that from 1947/48 it was really faced with serious financial troubles. "Unless the development programme was to be left unfinished, this Province should receive the full subsidy amounting to Rs. 97 lakhs, promised by the Government of India. Even if the curtailed development programme was pushed through, the Province would be faced with a deficit of Rs. 5.67 crores." The yield for sales Tax and agricultural Income Tax would be eaten up by prohibition. Agriculture Income Tax will disappear with the disappearance of zamindari.

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

The Government of Bihar says that "while abolition of zamindari would be fully justified on political and social considerations, and in course of time financially as well, it would not increase, to any appreciable extent, the revenues of the Provinces during the next years. It also places excise revenue at one-third of the total Provincial revenue."

The Central Provinces Government discloses that its indebtedness has increased by nearly one crore since the introduction of Provincial autonomy.

What are their proposals? Bombay plan should illustrate their demands. It is urged by Bombay Government that all excise duties should belong to the Province.

No. 2. The Corporation Tax should be pooled along with the income for the purposes of distribution to the Provinces.

No. 3. Out of such a pool, the industrial Provinces, like Bombay should get a larger share.

Out of customs, the jute growing provinces already receive a share, and Assam had demanded a share from the export duty on mica. In fact, there is general demand to share in the export duties.

According to their scheme, the Centre will completely lose excise duties will lose by half the Corporation Tax and will partially lose the yield from export duties. As a follow up to India's Industrial Policy and import control, a rapid decline in the yield from import duties should be expected. Railways have always been a sickman of India's fiscal system and with slump setting in and an increase of Rs. five crores in the pay Bill, if the recommendation of the Export Committee

were implemented, the surplus from the Post and Telegraph Department may be wiped out. With its loan programme in doldrums, the Government of India shall have to depend on the Nasik Printing Press alone to finance its administrative and developmental activities. This should not be very pleasing prospect for India's Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai.

There has been a permanent loss of Rs. nine crores a year from the abolition of the Salt Tax.

On the expenditure side, the Ministry anticipated larger expenditure on Defence Services, a larger carry-over burden on account of India assuming liability for the pre-partition debt and pension charges and considerable expenditure on food subsidies and relief and rehabilitation of refugees. It says: "Expenditure on Civil Administration has risen rapidly in the war years, and while there is room for some contraction of this expenditure, such contraction may be more than offset by additional expenditure, particularly in the field of External Affairs." The problem reduces to this. On one side, the Provinces are demanding ever larger amounts of money and claiming a share from the Central Revenues. On the other side, the Centre's own expenditure is on the increase and its revenue yielding sources are drying up. This is a safe path leading to high road to ruin.

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

Another noteworthy development of the week, relates to the Centrally administered areas. The Drafting Committee was definitely opposed to burdening the Constitution with any provision relating to them. It left it to the Union Parliament to enact any legislation in regard to their Constitutional set up. According to lobby reports, Mr. Munshi's plan to give dyarchical form of Parliamentary to the people of Delhi has been rejected by the Government. The plan envisaged a Mr. Facing Bothways body, part time functioning as Legislature and part time functioning as a Municipal Corporation.

It also envisaged a council of at least, three Ministers for transferred subjects with the Chief Executive authority in the person of the Lieutenant Governor in the chair, functioning as the Central Government agent in respect of law and order, judiciary, works and University education. The Government's attitude could have been determined 'inter-alia' by the following:

that, Delhi at present was not deprived of any voice in its administration, which it would have enjoyed, had it remained a district in the Punjab, as it was before 1912.

That the size and finances of the Province did not warrant the luxury of the Parliamentary form of Government. Delhi is may be added, is an undersized district and the setting up of the paraphernalia of the parliamentary form of Government would impose an unwarranted burden on the tax-payer.

That, it was constitutionally inappropriate to set up a rival to the Federal Government in the Federal

capital. Such a set up always had germs of conflict and might be resented by the Provincial Governments. This was why the freedom loving peoples of America and Australia had avoided dual authority in their seats of Government.

That, the people of old Delhi had not shown much enthusiasm for the training ground for democracy, namely their Municipal Committee. The way it is managed did not inspire much confidence in their capacity to run parliamentary institution.

The chance for the other alternative, namely the Municipal Corporation are not very bright, either. The financial pundits are definitely of the opinion that a Municipal Corporation for Delhi's urban units would be financially an unsound proposition. Secondly, the Government of India, in its present mood, is not prepared to hand over New Delhi to any such body. Government estate constitutes eighty per cent of New Delhi, if not more. Millions of Indian taxpayers' money have been spent on building and maintaining high standards of New Delhi. The Government, apparently, is not prepared to introduce chaos into order by handing over New Delhi to people, who have been willowing on by-passing Municipal bye-laws and on downgrading standards of efficiency and sound administration of the Municipal Committee of old Delhi. The reported decision of the Government should provide a rude jolt to the day-dreamers of Ministerships in Delhi. While the Prime Minister of India had been denouncing groupism, the 'chhotia Naitalees' in Delhi, looking far ahead, and formed groups to capture Ministerial jobs promised under Mr. Munshi's "jobocracy".

CORPORATION FOR DELHI

This raises a very important question. The Government of India is not ready yet either with its decision on or with the bill for a Corporation for Delhi. The most optimistic calculations place the inauguration of a corporation after three years. The Municipal Committee of old Delhi, meanwhile, had been living on borrowed life, the second annual extension of which expires on August 31, 1949. Can the Government indefinitely extend its life on the doubtful prospects of a Municipal Corporation by 1952? The influx of refugees in Delhi is pleaded as one excuse for delaying elections. The refugees, for all practical purposes have become a part and parcel of Delhi's population. Notwithstanding its declarations, placing a ceiling on the number of refugees Delhi can take, the Government has no intention to move out to other places, even from its own camps, refugees in excess of that ceiling. This being the case, the refugee population shall have to be embodied in the electoral rolls for the Municipal Committee. The issue will have to be faced. Even the Corporation will require delimitation of constituencies and preparation of, electoral rolls. The sooner the issue is faced, the better for democracy and for the reputation of Delhi's administration. The influx of refugees into Bombay or the United Provinces did not deter their Governments to hold fresh Municipal elections. Elections are overdue, because the Municipal Committee of old Delhi has outlived its representative character. Fresh Municipal election should be ordered now it is urged here.

Beetles—Key To Study Of Species

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

An entomologist has recently been sent to prison for stealing beetles from the British Museum. I do not know whether he stole them because he liked them or because he intended to sell them. The value of those stolen was said to be several hundred pounds. One may well ask why beetles should be valuable. Some sorts are regrettably common. But there is always one particular beetle, even of the commonest kind, which is specially precious. This is the type specimen or holotype, on which the person who first described the species based his description; and it generally exists in some museum or other. The zoologist who named the species may not have given a very accurate account of it. But provided the type is available and undamaged, others can give a better one.

Why does this matter? Why is it any more important than the description of a kind of postage stamp? The reason is this. If we know to what species an animal belongs, he may know a great deal about it. It is important to know whether a beetle is a scavenger or eats wood, crop plants, or something else of value. Even if it can eat potato plants, it is not a menace to British agriculture, if it belongs to a tropical species whose members are killed by a mild frost at all stages of their lives. Of course within a species there may be several geographical races differing in their resistance to cold, and what is more striking, in thirty years or so a race may arise which can eat new food plant. Nevertheless most species are pretty well adapted to one sort of environment, and find it rather hard to live in another one. This is particularly true of beetles. We do not know how many species of beetles there are. But there are certainly more than four hundred thousand. That is to say, something like a third of all the known species of animal are beetles. However, beetles are not enormously more successful than other insects. The total number of individuals of 'colembela', a group of insects which one can hardly see without a lens, is probably much greater than that of beetles.

They Are Specialists

The reason why there are so many beetles is probably that they tend to be specialists, for example eating only a particular fungus which they find under the bark of a particular kind of tree. Now the distinction between species is made on the basis of characters such as the number of bristles on their legs, which have no obvious importance. They are important because they enable us to assign them to the correct species, just as the details of my face are important because they enable people to recognise me. Taxonomy, that is to say the assignment of animals to species, and of species to genera, families and so on, is only a part of zoology, but it is an important part. Darwin called his greatest book 'The Origin of the Species' and he knew what he was talking about because, he had spent eight years in classifying living and fossil barnacles.

Since Darwin's time we have learned a very great deal about another aspect of evolution, namely the slow changes by which, for example, the descendants of the three-toed, short-toothed animals have become horses with only one toe per leg, and long teeth suited for chewing grass.

We can learn about this from fossils, but fossils do not tell us anything about the kind of difference which exists between a horse and a conkey, and causes the hybrids between them, the mule and the Jennet, to be sterile. This is a very important difference, and we can only learn about it by studying living species, and geographical races, which seem sometimes to be species in the making because they may give sterile or weak hybrids.

There has been a natural but unfortunate tendency to confine Taxonomy to museums, so that the University students learn very little about it. London University has just appointed a Reader in Taxonomy to combat this tendency. I do not envy him his job. He too will need a large collection of beetles or whatever small animals he may use, for our University has nei-

ther the space nor the money for a collection of animals as large as deer, or even birds. He will have to teach students how to distinguish different species and how to decide whether an animal belongs to a new species. The food which it eats and the climates in which it can live—the needs of the species—he will no doubt explain are even more important than the characters used for describing it.

Role Of Bees

The practical importance of such work can be judged by a simple fact. The Government has great schemes for growing groundnuts and sunflowers in tropical Africa. It is quite useless to grow a plant which needs insects such as bees to fertilise its flowers in an area where there are not enough of the necessary insects. It is equally useless to do so in an area where there are insects which will devour the crop. I do not know whether there has been an adequate survey of the insects in the African areas concerned. If not, the whole scheme may fail for

DESTINY MARCHES ON

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(Continued from page 21)

hurry, Deepak." Lifting Kamla Deepak ran to the garage, started the car and drove off.

Kamla lay hovering between life and death. Deep silence reigned in her room. All hearts waited impatiently—impatiently to learn what Fate had decided for her. Deepak in one corner of the room lay engrossed in his thoughts going over the words of Dr. Setna in his mind. "The patient has sustained a great mental attack. The chances of her survival are few. But, if she does so she might recover from the original state of her mind. Let's hope for the best and let Fate decide the rest."

Deepak's mind was in a turmoil. He was completely buried by the game Fate was playing with him. He dared not make a guess as to what was the card Fate held in the game of life. He sat silently resigning himself to the worst. Suddenly Dr. Setna who was sitting by the patient's side felt her pulse, called to a nurse and gave her some instructions. She brought a small syringe and he gave Kamala an injection. For a moment there was no change whatsoever in the condition of the patient. Then all of a sudden Deepak perceived her opening her eyes. Her face was pale but not devoid of beauty. Two glimmering tears welled up in her eyes as she faintly endeavoured to whisper "Deepak—my love, my husband Deepak—Deepak, come here". He approached her and sat by her side. She took his hand and passiona-

patient has completely recovered. You can come in if you wish. Observe silence please."

The huge limousine scudded under Deepak's deft manoeuvre. He was driving fast in order to chase away the thoughts that pursued him. The pale face of Ramola kept swaying on the curtain of his mind with strange vividness. An icy pang of dismay shot through his heart as he realized that Ramola no longer existed for him. The words she had spoken a few minutes back kept flashing on his mind with sudden vivacity. What a brave and true girl she was. Whilst he had related to her the strange doings of Destiny, she had tried to assume an air of cheerfulness. But his eyes had been able to penetrate that mask because of his love for her.

She had been right of course in telling him that he should give up thinking of her—now that his wife had completely recovered. She had all that he had admired in a woman. If she (Ramola) secretly married him now, she would be crushing his home, his father's life and that of his wife also, just for her own selfish sake. No. Her love for him was something higher—something nobler. She could sacrifice it and prevent scandal, by doing so. On this basis she had made him swear that he would never seek her company again—never, never again. "I wish there were more women of her kind", whispered Deepak as he entered his house.

Happiness mingled with remorse took possession of him, as he advanced towards her room. For some unknown reason silence reigned everywhere. The clock on the mantelpiece ticked life—death—life—death. He knocked on the door with a palpitating heart. Receiving no answer he stepped inside. A strange and sudden pallor crept up his face. With a loud cry of horror he flung himself at Kamla. But the wings of Death had carried her away for ever. Her face gleamed ashen all colour having been drained from it. A few traces of beauty lingered here and there on her face. Occasionally and wind moaned and sighed. Something white fluttered in it and disturbed the silence prevailing in the room. He turned round and perceived a small scribbled note in his wife's handwriting. Hurriedly he glanced at it. "My dear Deepak", it said:

"Do not blame me for reading the letter Ramola sent to you. I fully understand now your love for her and hers for you—having read all the other letters which she so far sent to you. My joy—my happiness—lies in seeing you happy for I alone love you as no other woman can. I have, therefore, decided to pluck the thorn which has troubled your life so often. May your marriage be an eternal success. Unfortunately your wife will not have the pleasure of congratulating you. Please pardon her for it.

For ever yours,

KAMLA

A sweeping whirl embraced Deepak in its thick folds and he subsided in a faint.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

COSMETICS ARE WHAT MAKE A GIRL LOOK TERRIBLE WHEN SHE DOESN'T USE ANY!



this simple reason. It may seem ridiculous that the measurement of bees' tongues under a microscope could decide whether sunflowers can or cannot be grown profitably in a certain area. I hope it did not seem ridiculous to the people responsible for these schemes. If it did, the results may be pretty serious. A vast amount of public money will have been wasted, and Britain will have less margarine in 1950. But this simple example shows that a collection of insects has a use-value as well as a rarity-value like postage stamps.

Of course the majority of insects have no economic importance, and are unlikely to have one. But you do not know this beforehand. It would be shortsighted and impracticable to try to ignore animals not known to be of economic importance.

Darwin's barnacles are a good example. If we knew how to stop barnacles growing on ships' bottoms we could save a vast amount of coal and oil. Among the things which Darwin discovered in barnacles was the apparatus by which they cement themselves on to rocks or ships. Certain kinds of paint make it harder for barn-

tely pressed it to her lips. Dr. Setna approaching her said some soothing words. "Mr. Deepak would you mind stepping out a moment. I would like to be alone with the patient". Deepak left the room and joined the many others who had come to enquire about her health. They all waited anxiously and impatiently. After a full fifteen minutes Dr. Setna appeared in the doorway, a smile beaming on his face. "Gentlemen, I assure you, the

acles to do so. But none of them is fully-efficient. It may need a man with Darwin's powers of observation and insight to solve the problem completely. The novelist, Bulwer Lytton, satirised Darwin for his interest in barnacles. Today, Dr. C. D. Darlington thinks that too much of the national income is being spent on Taxonomy, especially at Kew.

Taxonomists cap of course become narrow and unduly academic. So can scientists of other kinds. But Taxonomy is of great practical and theoretical importance, and the beetles in the British Museum are a really valuable national property.

REDS' ACTION AIDS PICKPOCKETS

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By Ray Falk

TOKYO pickpockets are having a field day—thanks to the Communists.

The Communist controlled State Railway Workers' Union has barred Tokyo policemen without tickets travelling in metropolitan trains. The workers' action followed a clash between police and the striking union.

Now policemen must pay fares out of their own pockets or resort to buses and street cars.

The result: A sudden drop in arrests and a sharp rise in pickpocketing, with "craftsmen" now concentrating on the train trade. Such lifting has risen to 300 cases a day.

The police chiefs took up the problem but failed to find a solution to the free-ticket issue. Apparently, no one told the chiefs that the department can buy season tickets for its detectives just like private citizens.



The famous Aloha Tower, Honolulu, Hawaii, seen for miles as the ocean liner approaches the Island of Honolulu.

Philosophers' Paradise

★
Hawaii islands in the Pacific Ocean gate-crashed into front page news, when the East-West Philosophers' Conference met recently at Honolulu.

The object of the Honolulu conference was to study the possibility of a world philosophy through a synthesis of the ideals and ideas of the East and West.

Amongst Indians were besides Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Swami Nikhilananda, Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan of the University of Madras, Dr. Datta of Patna University and Dr. P. T. Raju of Andhra University.



A portion of the down-town section of Honolulu's business district as viewed from the top of Aloha Tower.



World-famous Waikiki Beach, from the air, showing Royal Hawaiian Hotel. At the right, is Moana Hotel, left Diamond Head crater.



Honolulu's New City Hall combines modern exterior with practical interior.



Sugar is the main crop on Hawaii—the territory's main source of revenue. Millions of dollars have been spent on vast irrigation systems for the sugar plantations.



Young pineapple plants being transplanted on one of the largest pineapple plantations in Hawaii.